

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 2554. A bill to include veterans of the present war and their dependents under the provisions of Public Law 2, Seventy-third Congress, and veterans' regulations issued pursuant thereto, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 2558. A bill to amend section 9 of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 514); to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 2559. A bill to provide for the readjustment and rehabilitation of veterans in the present war, during the post-war period, by the extension of compensation after honorable discharge from the service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 2560. A bill to provide pension for veterans and dependents of deceased veterans of any war, campaign, military occupation, or expedition, insurrection, uprising, or revolt on a parity with pensions for Spanish-American War veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER of Connecticut:

H. Res. 218. Resolution creating a select committee to obtain certain information which employees of the Office of War Information were not permitted to make available to the public; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. R. 2555. A bill for the relief of C. A. Ragland, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCGHEE:

H. R. 2556. A bill for the relief of Burton S. Radford; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 2557. A bill for the relief of Frank N. Vaughn; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

608. By Mr. FORAND: Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to make every effort to see that a permanent post office is provided for the city of Central Falls, R. I.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

609. Also, resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to make every effort to have enacted into law House bill 997 and Senate bill 216, to create a pharmacy corps in the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

610. Also, resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to use their earnest efforts to oppose the bill now pending in Congress, H. R. 1012, regulating intrastate air traffic; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

611. By Mr. HOLMES of Washington: Petitions of sundry citizens of Yakima and Selah, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

612. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Zillah, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

613. Also, petition of sundry citizens of Pomeroy, Wash., urging enactment of House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

614. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Clatie C. Hurt, county chairman, Home Economics Association, Hill County, Hillsboro, Tex., favoring grade labeling on canned products and women's rayon hosiery; to the Committee on Agriculture.

615. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition signed by Rev. Gordon D. Everett, of La Salle, Mich., and 68 other residents of Monroe County, urging favorable action on the Bryson bill (H. R. 2082) to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of mobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

616. By Mr. PLOESER: Memorial of the General Assembly of Missouri, requesting the Congress of the United States to amend the Federal Social Security Act so as to allow the States and local boards to exercise greater authority in the administration and payment of assistance to the needy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

617. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of Ethel C. McBee and members of the adult department of the church school of the First Baptist Church of Fairmont, W. Va., urging the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

618. Also, petition of C. R. Watson, secretary, Railway Mail Association of Grafton, W. Va., endorsing and favoring the passage of Senate bill 277 and House bill 988, and urging the adoption of the amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act as represented in these measures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

619. By Mr. WALTER: Petition of sundry citizens of the State of Pennsylvania urging Congress to pass House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God within the shadows, in this black night of the world's agony as again the eternal Christ climbs new Calvaries with the cross that ne'er turns back, by the dire needs of our own anguished hearts we are driven to that Strange Man lifted up from the earth. As we come to the place called Calvary may we remember that not a nail touched His truth, that not a sword severed the secret of His power, that not even a cross could impede His cause. In that hour of terror we would listen again to the Conquering Victim as He declares, "He that takes the sword shall perish by the sword." As we face foes cruel and vindictive, who callously put

brave men to death, may we still remember the forgiveness and mercy of that One who, hanging there, prayed for those who did the wrong.

As crusaders in a holy cause may we conquer by that sign which forever is the emblem of joy through sorrow, strength out of weakness, triumph out of failure, song through sacrifice, gain through loss, and life through death. In that faith grant us of Thy mercy a valiant heart, that we may tread the unknown road with head uplifted, with a smiling face, greeting the unseen with a cheer, knowing that the "third day" cometh. In the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey) read the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1943.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint ELBERT D. THOMAS, a Senator from the State of Utah, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, April 19, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 991) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund may be exercised, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument;

H. R. 1025. An act to amend section 1753 of the Revised Statutes to create a board of legal examiners in the Civil Service Commission, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1114. An act to revive and reenact an act approved June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 947), as amended, authorizing construction of a toll bridge across the Columbia River at or near Astoria, Oreg.;

H. R. 1563. An act authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1573. An act relating to the status of certain natives and inhabitants of the Virgin Islands;

H. R. 1702. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Memphis, Tenn.;

H. R. 1731. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Calcasieu River at or near Lake Charles, La.;

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts;

H. R. 2077. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis.;

H. R. 2197. An act to provide for the acquisition of lands for grazing purposes;

H. R. 2370. An act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 2437. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to use post-office clerks, city delivery carriers, and railway postal clerks interchangeably;

H. R. 2481. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2486. An act to authorize the appointment as ensigns in the Coast Guard of all graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in 1945 and thereafter, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2513. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 75. Joint resolution to provide for the training of nonfarm youth for farm labor, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 120 days.

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943, and it was signed by the Acting President pro tempore.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. THOMAS of Utah) laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

#### LAND ACQUIRED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT BY LEASE OR OTHERWISE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of acquisitions of land, by lease or otherwise, effected in accordance with authority vested in the Secretary of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### JANUARY 1943 REPORT OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

A letter from the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential loan report of the Corporation for the month of January 1943 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### REPORT OF FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

A letter from the Secretary of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of Directors of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for the fiscal year 1942 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR EXERCISE OF STABILIZATION FUND POWERS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to

the bill (S. 991) to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund may be exercised, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That subsection (b) of section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, as amended, is amended by inserting after the second sentence thereof the following new sentence: "Such fund shall not be used in any manner whereby direct control and custody thereof pass from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury."

Sec. 2. Subsection (c) of section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire June 30, 1945, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated."

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment made by the House of Representatives.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the motion may be proper, but I should like to have some explanation of the nature of the amendment.

Mr. WAGNER. The House of Representatives passed the bill just as the Senate passed it, except for an amendment which, in effect, provides that no transfer may be made of the stabilization fund, to say, an international bank without the approval of Congress. That is, in effect, the amendment, and to it, of course, I agree, as I think we all do.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WAGNER. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Can the Senator give us the specific language which covers the point he has just disclosed?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes; I have it before me.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator defer until we have an opportunity to read the language?

Mr. WAGNER. I am willing to do that, or I will read the language now. I think it is very simple.

Mr. McNARY. Very well.

Mr. WAGNER. The amendment adopted by the House of Representatives reads:

That subsection (b) of section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, as amended, is amended by inserting after the second sentence thereof the following new sentence.

This is the new language:

Such fund shall not be used in any manner whereby direct control and custody thereof pass from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

In other words, the stabilization fund may not be used for any other purposes except those specifically provided in the act itself. There is a direction that the fund may not be transferred to any other agency, such as an international agency, without the approval of the Congress.

Mr. VANDENBERG. From the language, it would seem as if all the authority rested exclusively with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury rather than with the Congress.

Mr. WAGNER. That is not so according to the language which reads:

Such fund shall not be used in any manner whereby direct control and custody thereof pass from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

They now control this particular fund for the purposes provided by the Stabilization Act itself.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think that interpretation could be put upon the language, and I hope it is the correct interpretation.

Mr. WAGNER. The House adopted the amendment unanimously, and that was the explanation made in that body.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, will my distinguished colleague yield to me?

Mr. WAGNER. Certainly.

Mr. DANAHER. After everything is said and done, what the House really has done is to emphasize the word "custody" in the amendment; has it not?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes; and the word "control."

Mr. DANAHER. To the end that no part of the stabilization fund may be transferred to an international fund, thereafter to be used to sustain the currencies of other nations until and unless some program to effectuate that end is brought back to us for consideration?

Mr. WAGNER. Until it is brought back to the Congress.

Mr. DANAHER. And it is the purpose of the Senator in explaining it so to us that we will be advised in due course of the nature and scope of any international fund; that legislation to effectuate an international fund will be required; and that nothing in the extension of the stabilization fund program, as contained in the House bill, shall be deemed to authorize any other action than the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 provided for.

Mr. WAGNER. The Senator has stated it much better than I could have done.

Mr. DANAHER. I thank the Senator. Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, may I say—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, before the final vote is taken, as I think it proper that other members of the committee should be present, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Hawkes	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hayden	Pepper
Bone	Hill	Radcliffe
Brewster	Holman	Reynolds
Burton	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Butler	Langer	Taft
Byrd	Lodge	Thomas, Idaho
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McFarland	Tobey
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Tydings
Connally	Maloney	Vandenberg
Danaher	Maybank	Wagner
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Ferguson	Millikin	Wheeler
George	Moore	Wherry
Gerry	Murdoch	Wiley
Gillette	Murray	Willis
Green	Nye	Wilson
Guffey	O'Daniel	



Mr. McNARY. The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is absent on official business as a member of the Small Business Committee of the Senate.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is absent on official business as a member of the Senate committee to investigate production, transportation, and use of fuels in certain areas west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], and the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on business for the Special Committee to Investigate Labor Shortages.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are out of the city, conducting hearings on behalf of the Special Committee to Investigate National Defense.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] is absent on official business for the Government.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] is detained in a committee meeting.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from New York that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I call the attention of the distinguished senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to the pending question. The Senator is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. TAFT. The question is on concurring in a House amendment, which reads:

Such funds shall not be used in any manner whereby direct control and custody thereof pass from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

I take it that the intention is that the money in the stabilization fund shall not be subjected to the control of an international body of any kind. I have not studied the language, and I do not know whether it would accomplish that purpose or not, but it would seem on its face to be such a provision as would.

Mr. WAGNER. Representatives of both the House committee and the House stated that was the purpose, and in my opinion there is no question that is the intent.

The Senator will recall that when Secretary Morgenthau appeared before the joint meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking and Currency, in executive session, he stated that he would not so use the fund, and it seems to me the law would not permit him to do so anyway.

Mr. TAFT. I think it might be said that when Secretary Morgenthau appeared before the combined membership of the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Banking and Currency, he stated that he had been advised by some lawyer that he could, without further legislation, set up the international stabilization fund as outlined by him that day. He stated, however, that he did not intend to do so, and that he would not set up such a fund without coming back to Congress. I assume that the House desired to have not only the statement made by the Secretary, but to have the question definitely settled in legislation, so that the legal advice which the Secretary said he had received could not be followed by any subsequent Secretary. I rather think the language proposed would accomplish the purpose, and if the Senator thinks the provision will prevent the control of the stabilization fund by an international body, I am ready to agree that it would accomplish the purpose.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Too much emphasis cannot be put upon the statement which the able Senator from Ohio has just made, namely, that the Secretary of the Treasury did categorically assert to the joint meeting of the two Senate committees that he would not proceed with the establishment of his international program without coming back to Congress, in spite of the fact that some of his lawyers had advised him that he might thus be authorized to proceed independently. I wish to add that it is immensely to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury that he takes this unique position among his own administration colleagues.

Mr. TAFT. I agree with the Senator from Michigan, and I should think the Senate should concur in the House amendment, without taking the time to send the bill to conference.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New York that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of the Kentucky Aeronautics Commission, protesting against the enactment of pending legislation to regulate intrastate air commerce; to the Committee on Commerce.

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, favoring the enactment of Senate bill 450, relating to compensation to civilians; to the Committee on Finance.

(See concurrent resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. MAYBANK on April 19, p. 3539, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A resolution of the Central Pennsylvania Dental Society, seventh district, favoring, the prompt enactment of pending legislation to establish a pharmacy corps in the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution signed by officers and members of the Bataan Relief Organization, Albuquerque, N. Mex., favoring the prompt sending of all necessary men and implements of war to the southwest Pacific, China, and other areas in the Pacific so as to counter the Japanese menace; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The petition in the form of a resolution of the faculty of the University of Puerto Rico, praying that the United States recognize the right of the people of Puerto Rico to decide the final form of government for the island; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

A resolution adopted by the Association of Women Graduates of the University of Puerto Rico, recommending that any change in the educational system of Puerto Rico be based upon scientific experiments; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; ordered to lie on the table:

#### "Senate Joint Resolution 20

"Joint resolution relative to memorializing Congress to extend the effective date of the act providing for suspension of assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including Alaska, to July 1, 1944

"Whereas the Congress of the United States did, by chapter 294 of Public Law 542 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, second session, provide for suspension of assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including Alaska, to be effective until July 1, 1943; and

"Whereas conditions in the mining industry in the whole of the United States which made such legislation necessary have not improved since passage of that legislation and give no promise of improving before July 1, 1944; and

"Whereas the stability of the internal economy of the State of California is to a large extent dependent upon the welfare of the mining industry; and

"Whereas there has heretofore been introduced in Congress House Resolution No. 334, which proposes to extend the suspension of such assessment work to July 1, 1944; Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and Assembly of the State of California (jointly), That Congress is hereby respectfully memorialized to extend the suspension of assessment work to July 1, 1944; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate immediately cause a copy of this resolution to be dispatched to the President and Vice President of the United States and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of California."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

**"House Concurrent Resolution 2**

"Whereas the United States of America, Office of Price Administration, in establishing the eastern gasoline- and oil-ration zone, placed all that part of the State of Florida lying east of the Apalachicola River in said zone, which zone extends along the Atlantic Ocean, from and including the State of Maine to and including all the State of Florida east of the said Apalachicola River;

"Whereas in establishing the Gulf States gasoline- and oil-ration zone, the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and that part of the State of Florida west of the Apalachicola River, was placed in said zone; and

"Whereas the entire State of Florida, because of its location and proximity to the said States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and to the inland waterway extending along the Gulf coast, logically and rightfully belongs in the said Gulf States gasoline- and oil-ration zone instead of the eastern gasoline- and oil-ration zone: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States, the Office of Price Administration of the United States, and all national officers, boards, and agencies having any relation to the administration of the gasoline- and oil-rationing program, be and they are each hereby requested and urged to transfer that part of the State of Florida lying east of the Apalachicola River from the eastern gasoline- and oil-ration zone to the Gulf States gasoline- and oil-ration zone, where it logically and rightfully belongs; be it further*

*"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Members of Congress from this State, to the President of the United States and to the National Office of Price Administration.*

*"Approved by the Governor April 16, 1943."*

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

**"Joint Resolution 9**

"Joint resolution memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide for the sale of excess Army and Navy supplies by ex-service men after the termination of the present war

"Whereas after World War No. 1 the Government of the United States had on hand a large amount of Army and Navy clothing and supplies for which it had no use; and

"Whereas these supplies were disposed of by sale to the highest bidders, who in turn disposed of them to the general public through so-called 'Army and Navy Stores' and through other sources; and

"Whereas such method of disposal made large fortunes for a comparatively few individuals and resulted in no benefit to ex-service men; and

"Whereas after the termination of the present war there will be many ex-service men, especially disabled ex-service men, who will be struggling to establish themselves in business and adjust their lives to civilian activities: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, in regular session assembled, That we memorialize the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to enact such laws or prescribe such regulations as may be necessary so that after the termination of the present World War all surplus Army and Navy supplies will be disposed of by the United States Government only to ex-service men, with the first preference in their disposition to be given to disabled ex-service men, to the end that these*

ex-service men may establish themselves in business and be better enabled to earn a livelihood and adjust themselves into civilian life and activities after the termination of the war; be it further

*"Resolved, That the secretary of the State of Minnesota is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States and to each of the Members in the Congress of the United States from the State of Minnesota.*

*"Approved April 17, 1943.*

*"HAROLD E. STASSEN,*

*"Governor of the State of Minnesota."*

A resolution of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"House resolution requesting Congress to pass the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution

"Whereas our country is presently engaged in a global war to insure to our people a lasting peace and a continuance of our democratic form of government; and

"Whereas in this struggle we fight shoulder to shoulder with England, Russia, China, and other United Nations; and

"Whereas, there appears to be uncertainty as to our course of action in the matter of cooperation with other of the United Nations with respect to post-war preservation of world peace; and

"Whereas a resolution has been introduced in the Congress of the United States, commonly known as the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution, urging this Government to take the initiative in bringing the United Nations together for joint action on current economic, political, and relief questions and for post-war preservation of the peace by armed force; and

"Whereas the passage of such resolution will indicate a course of action for our Nation to follow and will greatly strengthen the morale of our allies and of the men and women in our armed forces: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby, requested to pass the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the journal of the house and that copies thereof be sent to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Members of Congress from the State of Maryland."*

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

**"Senate Resolution 32**

"Resolution memorializing Congress to use their good influences to the end that sufficient metals be allocated to build and equip enough factories to produce at least 1,000,000 annual tons of synthetic rubber

"Whereas with 92 percent of our normal supply of rubber in control of the Japs, the Baruch rubber study committee recommended that America should manufacture 1,106,000 tons annually of synthetic rubber in order to supply our necessary military and civilian vehicles with tires during this motorized war; and

"Whereas Rubber Director William M. Jeffers has made every effort to follow the instructions of the Baruch report and get synthetic tires into production, but factory capacity has been cut to 43 percent of what the Baruch investigation said was necessary to keep America's essential motor vehicles rolling; and

"Whereas the transportation of freight and employees to and from Michigan war factories would be tragically crippled if more tires are not made available; and

"Whereas the farms of America and the petroleum industry can produce abundant supplies of grain alcohol and petroleum products, and our chemical, rubber, and other industries are well able to transform these basic ingredients into synthetic rubber: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved, That the Michigan Sixty-second Legislature of 1943 hereby expresses its full approval of Mr. Jeffers' efforts to keep the American military machine and civilian economy on wheels; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Michigan Legislature memorializes the Members of the United States Congress to use their good influences to the end that sufficient metals be allocated to build and equip enough factories to produce at least 1,000,000 tons annually of synthetic rubber; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States Senate, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, majority and minority leaders of both the Senate and the House, all Michigan Congressmen and United States Senators, Rubber Director Jeffers, War Production Board Chairman Nelson, Economic Stabilization Director James C. Byrnes, Office of Defense Transportation Director Joseph Eastman, and Office of Price Administration Director Prentiss Brown.*

*"Adopted by the senate March 25, 1943."*

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Finance:

**"Senate Resolution 34**

"Concurrent resolution relative to memorializing Congress to enact Senate bill 450 regarding compensation to civilians

"Whereas the United States is engaged in a total war and many civilians are patriotically contributing their services in such necessary activities as civilian defense work; and

"Whereas many of these civilians, including the civilian defense workers, may be injured and become burdens on their families or society unless provision is made to protect them from financial loss caused by such injuries; and

"Whereas the members of the Senate of the State of Michigan believe that the Federal Government should make provision to protect these citizens rendering invaluable service to our country: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the senate, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact Senate bill 450, introduced by Senator PEPPER, which provides for compensation to civilians, including civilian defense workers; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and the Representatives from Michigan.*

*"Adopted by the senate, March 26."*

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

**"House Joint Memorial 10**

"Joint memorial to the Congress of the United States and the Secretary of War to name the air field located near Albuquerque, N. Mex., now designated as the A. D. T. S., or the Oxnard Field, the Capt. Virgil Lusk Field

"Whereas the late Virgil Lusk, during his lifetime a captain in the United States Army Air Force, was a lifelong resident of the State of New Mexico; and



"Whereas during the time he served with the United States Army Air Force in north Africa, he conducted himself with honor; became an ace, and is looked upon as a hero by the inhabitants of the State of New Mexico; and

"Whereas Captain Lusk gave his life in the service of his State and country; and

"Whereas the many friends of Captain Lusk in the State of New Mexico lament his passing, cherish his memory, and desire that some fitting action be taken to preserve his name for posterity; and

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of New Mexico has been informed that one of the flying fields located near Albuquerque, N. Mex., now designated as the A. D. T. S. Field, or the Oxnard Field, has never been officially named: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico, That the Congress of the United States, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and they hereby are memorialized and petitioned to designate the name of the above-mentioned air field the Capt. Virgil Lusk Air Field; be it further*

*"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, certified under the great seal of the State of New Mexico, be forwarded forthwith to His Excellency the President of the United States, the Right Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt; to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Right Honorable HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice President of the United States; and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, SAM RAYBURN; to the Secretary of War of the United States, the Right Honorable Henry L. Stimson; to the Senators of New Mexico in the Senate of the United States, to wit: The Honorable CARL A. HATCH and the Honorable DENNIS CHAVEZ; and to the Representatives of New Mexico to the Congress of the United States, the Honorable CLINTON P. ANDERSON and the Honorable ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ.*

*"Approved this 9th day of April, 1943.*

*"JOHN J. DEMPSEY,*

*"Governor of the State of New Mexico."*

Two joint memorials of the General Assembly of the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

#### "House Joint Memorial 3

"Joint memorial to the Congress of the United States relating to livestock grazing

"Whereas the present World War has created a food situation that is becoming more serious as time passes, and farmers and stockmen are being urgently requested to produce to the limit, such foods, meats, and wool as they are capable of producing; and

"Whereas the stockmen of Sandoval County, N. Mex., are being hampered in their efforts to increase their production of livestock and wool and do their part in helping to relieve the present meat and wool situation by departmental restrictions and regulations.

"Now, therefore, the stockmen of Sandoval County, N. Mex., respectfully represent and submit that the livestock production of this county is seriously being curtailed by the refusal of the Santa Fe National Forest to grant us additional grazing permits over and above what we now hold, that the Soil Conservation Service, under their land-purchasing plan, have deprived us of grazing privileges which we formerly held within the area that they now control, that the United States Government in their land-purchasing plan have purchased large tracts of land in Sandoval County, and have restricted grazing thereon to the Indians, that under the Taylor Grazing Act the large stockmen have been able to lease and fence large tracts of lands and further reduce the grazing area formerly used by the small stockmen, we are, therefore, being curbed in our efforts to produce

to our full capacity, and we urgently recommend and petition that these restrictions be modified and that we be permitted to increase our herds of livestock and contribute our part to the war effort; be it further

*"Resolved, That a bill be passed whereby an increase of 25 percent more grazing be allowed and also a change be made so that grazing permits for sheep could be exchanged for grazing permits for cattle, or vice versa; be it further*

*"Resolved, That certified copies of this memorial be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the Congress of the United States, and that copies hereof be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of New Mexico.*

*"Approved this 12th day of April 1943.*

*"JOHN J. DEMPSEY,*

*"Governor of the State of New Mexico."*

#### House Joint Memorial 4

"Joint memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging that appropriate action be taken to reinstate certain property upon the tax rolls of Harding County

*"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of New Mexico:*

*"Whereas the Federal Government has purchased approximately 70,000 acres of land in Harding County, N. Mex., referred to as Mills Resettlement Project, and has removed all such lands, with improvements thereon, from the tax rolls of that county, and as a result thereof, the State and county suffers a tax loss of thousands of dollars each year.*

*"Now, therefore, the Legislative Assembly of the State of New Mexico respectfully requests and petitions Congress to pass without delay appropriate legislation, whereby such lands and improvements shall be restored to the tax rolls as privately owned lands, or that the United States annually compensate the State and county for the tax loss sustained as the result of the Federal ownership of such properties; be it further*

*"Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and that copies hereof be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of New Mexico.*

*"Approved this 12th day of April 1943.*

*"JOHN J. DEMPSEY,*

*"Governor of the State of New Mexico."*

A joint resolution of the Hawaiian Territorial Legislature; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

#### "Joint Resolution 3

"Joint resolution requesting Congress to ratify and confirm Act 16 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1943, further amending Act 174 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1935, as amended by Act 23 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1937, Act 58 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1939, and Act 20 of the Special Session Laws of Hawaii 1941, by extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered

*"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:*

*"SECTION 1. The Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to ratify and confirm Act 16 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1943, further amending Act 174 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1935, as amended by Act 23 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1937, Act 58 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1939, and Act 20 of the Special Session Laws of*

Hawaii 1941, by extending the time within which revenue bonds may be issued and delivered to June 30, 1945.

*"Sec. 2. This joint resolution shall, upon its approval, be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to the Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Hawaii.*

*"Sec. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.*

*"Approved this 12th day of April A. D. 1943.*

*"INGRAM M. STAINBACK,*

*"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."*

By Mr. GREEN:

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Commerce:

#### "Senate Resolution 215

"Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to use their earnest efforts to oppose the bill now pending in Congress (H. R. 1012) regulating intrastate air traffic

"Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States bill H. R. 1012 which, if adopted, will prohibit the regulation of intrastate air traffic of any description by any State or regulatory body thereof; and

"Whereas there is pending in the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island a bill authorizing the public utility administrator to regulate such intrastate air traffic; and

"Whereas the bill now pending in the Congress of the United States, if passed, would violate the rights of the State or any regulatory body thereof to control intrastate air traffic within its borders: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved, That this general assembly respectfully request the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to make every effort to oppose the passage of the bill, H. R. 1012, now pending in the Congress of the United States insofar as it proposes to interfere in any manner with the rights of the State of Rhode Island to regulate intrastate air commerce; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the secretary of state of Rhode Island be authorized to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, to General Solicitor John E. Benton, of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, and to every State commission or regulatory body having jurisdiction over said intrastate air commerce."*

A resolution of the General Assembly of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

#### "House Resolution 911

"Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to make every effort to have enacted into law House bill 997 and Senate bill 216, to create a pharmacy corps in the United States Army

"Whereas there is now pending in Congress House bill No. 997 and Senate bill No. 216, to create a pharmacy corps in the United States Army; and

"Whereas there is a definite need in this war emergency for the capable handling of drugs, medicines, and pharmaceuticals which are used in the treatment of diseases of our boys and girls in the armed forces; and

"Whereas at the present time there is no law providing for the creation of such a pharmacy corps: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in Con-*

gress be, and they hereby are, requested to put forth every effort to see that House bill No. 997 and Senate bill No. 216 are enacted into law; and be it further

*Resolved*, That duly certified copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States."

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

**"Senate Resolution 226**

"Resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to make every effort to see that a permanent post office is provided for the city of Central Falls

"Whereas there is now at the city of Central Falls merely a branch post office, a substation of the Pawtucket post office, which substation is entirely inadequate for the purposes of a city the size of Central Falls, approximately 23,000 people, with a possible prospect of the closing of this branch office in the near future: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States be and they hereby are earnestly requested to make every effort to see that a permanent post office is provided for the city of Central Falls; and be it further

*Resolved*, That duly certified copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States and to the postmaster general."

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition of members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, at Burden, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

**EXECUTION BY THE JAPANESE OF AMERICAN FLYERS—STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT**

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD a statement by the President of the United States announcing the execution of members of our country's armed forces by the Japanese Government.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

It is with a feeling of deepest horror, which I know will be shared by all civilized peoples, that I have to announce the barbarous execution by the Japanese Government of some of the members of this country's armed forces who fell into Japanese hands as an incident of warfare.

The press has just carried the details of the American bombing of Japan a year ago. The crews of two of the American bombers were captured by the Japanese. On October 19, 1942, this Government learned from Japanese radio broadcasts of the capture, trial, and severe punishment of those Americans. Continued endeavor was made to obtain confirmation of those reports from Tokyo. It was not until March 12, 1943, that the American Government received the communication given by the Japanese Government stating that these Americans had in fact been tried and that the death penalty had been pronounced against them. It was further stated that the death penalty was commuted for some but that the sentence of death had been applied to others.

This Government has vigorously condemned this act of barbarity in a formal communication sent to the Japanese Gov-

ernment. In that communication this Government has informed the Japanese Government that the American Government will hold personally and officially responsible for these diabolical crimes all of those officers of the Japanese Government who have participated therein and will in due course bring those officers to justice.

This recourse by our enemies to frightfulness is barbarous. The effort of the Japanese war lords thus to intimidate us will utterly fail. It will make the American people more determined than ever to blot out the shameful militarism of Japan.

I have instructed the Department of State to make public the text of our communication to the Japanese Government.

**VETERAN LEGISLATION**

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a speech on the subject of veterans' legislation made by me before members of the Second Division and of the American Legion of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., April 20.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I highly appreciate the invitation to speak before the members of the Second Division and of the American Legion of the District of Columbia upon the question of veterans' legislation. The question of proper legislation to protect the rights of veterans is important not only to the men and women who served their country in the First World War, but to the present members of the military and naval forces of the United States during the present World War.

In order to give protection to the members of the military and naval forces of the first World War, Congress, on April 6, 1917, enacted the War Risk Insurance Act, which provided compensation for injury or disease contracted while in the service. The word "compensation" was advisedly used. The service men and women were to be compensated for their disabilities much the same as civilian employees are compensated for disabilities contracted while engaged in commercial enterprises under the workmen's compensation acts. The relation under the first act was contractual in nature, as such rights are under the workmen's compensation acts of the various States.

This viewpoint as to compensation obtained until the so-called Economy Act of March 20, 1933, was enacted, then, for the first time since the World War, the veterans were to be given a gratuity, not compensation, for their disabilities. This brutal and uncalled-for act, enacted on the pretense that the country was bankrupt when we owed about \$19,000,000,000, destroyed the rights of many ex-service men and women, and, for the first time since the World War, placed veterans and their dependency on a charity basis, whereas the act originally giving them the rights was under the able draftsmanship of Judge Julian Mack, the author, was contractual in nature, and the word "compensation" was advisedly used so that the Nation was paying for disabilities incurred in line of duty much the same as industry pays for disabilities under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

I strongly resent an innuendo that veterans who suffered injuries as the result of their service are charity patients, yet that is the true intent of the Economy Act which called compensation a pension, and attempted to destroy contractual rights under the insurance contracts, which repeal was, of course, promptly held by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, in the Lynch and Wilner cases.

I am glad that after the passage of this so-called Economy Act that the Congress of the United States passed legislation over a Presidential veto restoring many of the rights to the veterans of the World War and their dependents.

There are still many injustices to be removed. I had hoped that we might be able to get Congress to extend the statutes of limitation in war-risk-insurance cases so that hundreds of veterans who have just claims but are now barred by the statute would be able to have their day in court. To this purpose I introduced a bill in Congress to extend the statutes. I also wanted to place the trial of war-risk-insurance cases upon the same basis as other civil litigation in the courts, by providing for the recovery of costs, and expenses of litigation and interest on judgments from the date rendered. The United States Supreme Court held that under the original War Risk Insurance Act of 1914 insuring merchant vessels before we got into the First World War, and that the Standard Oil of New Jersey could recover costs on their insurance policy when they obtained judgment, but a serviceman bringing a suit on an amendment to that act could not recover costs. The distinction to my mind, and to many lawyers has not been apparent. It seems to me that if a great corporation was entitled to interest and costs, that a poor veteran permanently and totally disabled ought to be entitled to the same rights. I had this in mind when I prepared the bill which I introduced last year.

Many persons feel that the Veterans' Administration has not been as liberal with its decisions in the matter of compensation as it should be. In fact, there comes to my attention, numerous cases where it seems to me that they have not only decided the cases despite the evidence in the folder, but contrary to the evidence, administrative bodies should not ignore evidence and make their own law where the law has been laid down by Congress. This attitude on the part of the Veterans' Administration has been greatly apparent since October 1940, when there was slipped through Congress a clause in an act making their decisions final and conclusive and not subject to a review by the courts. I feel that any American citizen, and, above all, veterans who have served their country, should have a right of review of any administrative decision rendered contrary to the law and the evidence. This was permitted prior to the enactment of the Economy Act of March 20, 1933. Prior to that time, in many instances, where mandamus actions were filed against the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, in fact, all such cases, the decisions were reversed without a court trial because they knew that such arbitrary decisions could not be defended. Finally the Administrator decided to defend a case in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, and refused to pay a judgment without a set-off, and he asserted that his decision was final and conclusive on the set-off, and no court could review it, even to the extent of adding up the figures or amount which he claimed should be set off, but the court of appeals held in *United States v. Hines* (105 Fed. (2) 85) that no person in the United States Government ever had such authority, and that the judgment must be paid without the set-off. It was when this decision came down that it was decided to ask Congress to give him absolute authority to decide all questions, in fact making a dictator in an allegedly democratic form of government. So instances of this kind must be avoided in the future. No man in America should be so absolute that he is above the jurisdiction of the courts. It is ironical to be fighting to destroy dictators when we are in effect establishing them at home. Yet that seems to be the exact situation in this country today as far as rights



of veterans and their dependents are concerned in compensation and pension matters.

I have also considered the action of the Veterans' Administration in holding that the rights of veterans may be forfeited under the acts of Congress. In this respect, the Veterans' Administration has gone far astray. Rights of insane veterans have been forfeited because of some simple statement which may have been made which was not strictly true, and these veterans have been thrown upon public relief or their relatives for their support. When compensation is once forfeited, the veteran loses all rights and benefits. He cannot even get into a hospital for service-connected disabilities. I am told of a man who went through the war with the Ninth Infantry of the Second Division. You men of that division know what hell those men went through—your past national commander, Hanford MacNider, now a brigadier general, was colonel of that regiment. This man, I am told, was wounded and gassed; all of the disabilities were service-connected. He made an application for compensation, and signed statements prepared for him by the Veterans' Bureau officials. He signed a paper containing a statement which was not absolutely true, and as the result thereof he received about one to two dollars a month more compensation than he should have received. The Veterans' Administration forfeited all of his compensation on this account. He cannot work; he cannot get into a hospital; and he is thrown upon charity. It is one of the most brutal and inhuman cases that I have ever heard of. The veteran haters of the Pardon Division of the Department of Justice even refused him a civil pardon. They could recommend pardons to bank robbers, kidnapers, income-tax evaders, and other criminals, but for a man who had never committed a crime, and had been injured on the battle front in France, they had no compassion. Some day, and some time, the persons connected with this brutal and unjust decision will have their day of reckoning.

I shall introduce a bill to restore the rights to these veterans who have had their rights destroyed by arbitrary, unjust, and capricious decisions.

The national executive committee of the American Legion has passed a resolution to the effect that the present veterans are entitled to the same compensation and benefits as the veterans of the First World War. In this I concur. A bill has just been enacted and signed which restores these benefits to the members of the military and naval forces, except as to insurance benefits.

The War Risk Insurance Act enacted in October 1917 was continued by amendment and was later supplemented by the World War Veterans Act. All persons in the military or naval service during the First World War could continue their insurance. The World War Veterans Act was also available to any person joining the armed forces after the World War ended. Thus a person who enlisted in the Army prior to October 1940 could apply for insurance, and be granted insurance against death, permanent and total disability, and total disability, all of which paid benefits. In 1940 the Draft Act was passed, and then the bureaucrats in Washington decided that the insurance issued to the service men and women of the First World War was too good for the men being drafted, although it was all right for the peacetime soldier who served prior to October 1940, so they asked that a new insurance law be enacted. They knew that they could never get it through the World War Veterans' Committee of the House of Representatives, so they attached it to a tax bill, of all things, in the Finance Committee of the Senate so that it would go with the tax bill to the Committee on Ways and Means—probably the only committee in the House where they could get a quick report

on an unjust, discriminatory insurance law. This new act is a monstrosity. The insurance is good for life insurance only. It covers about 50 percent of what the insurance contract granted to World War soldiers and peacetime soldiers to October 1940. No one seems to know just who prepared the new Insurance Act. Certainly it was someone who thought little of America's fighting men. I will illustrate what I mean. A man enlisted in the Army in April 1940 and applied for \$10,000 insurance. He got protection against death and permanent and total disability benefits in the amount of \$57.50, payable so long as he remains permanently and totally disabled. He pays a premium of \$6.70 at his age, 29 years. Another man is drafted into the Army in 1940. He can only apply for national service life insurance. He pays a premium at the age 29 years of \$6.70, and he receives no protection for himself. The first man may designate any beneficiary he desires. The second man may designate only his closest relatives. If none survives, no benefits are payable. If a beneficiary survives but dies before receiving benefits, her estate collects nothing; the insurance payments escheat to the United States. In certain instances, while an insured may pay premiums on \$10,000, only about \$4,200 is payable.

Under the National Service Life Insurance Act premiums may be waived in cases of total disability, but the decision as to the total disability is made by the Veterans Administration, and their decision is final; no court can review it. Applications under the first War Risk Insurance Act of October 6, 1917, were made in the company headquarters, one was insured from the moment that the application was signed. Under the new act, the policies must be issued, in many instances the applicant for the insurance died before the application reached the Veterans Administration; there is no waiver of premiums except on application; a man becomes insane in the service, and makes no application; he wanders away from his outfit on account of his insanity; he has no insurance. There are so many injustices and discriminations against the present-day soldiers and sailors that it is impossible for me to enumerate them in the time allotted to me. Sufficient to say, that two men may be fighting side by side on the African front, one has the good insurance granted to him as a peacetime soldier in 1939; the other man was drafted in 1941 for service; both have the same amount of insurance, and both are paying the same premiums, and both are hit by the same shell, with the result that both are permanently and totally disabled. One man, the peacetime soldier, or rather who enlisted during peacetime, gets \$57.50 a month under his policy, and the other man, drafted, although similarly disabled, gets nothing. Furthermore, if the peacetime soldier had paid a small extra premium he could have had insurance against total disability, which would pay him \$57.50 a month additional, making a total payment of \$115 a month, while the man torn away from his home, his family, and his business, and compelled in many instances to make great sacrifices, gets nothing.

I intend to bring this matter to the attention of the Senate of the United States at an early date. I see no reason for the unjust and discriminatory legislation. When a soldier pays the same amount out of his meager pay, he ought to get the same protection, particularly when the same insurance company is issuing the policies. I call upon all of you to help me in this fight for the under-organized members of the present armed forces. Help me see that they get justice. This country was founded upon liberty, and with justice for all. I intend to see that justice is done. I shall not rest until these men and women of our fighting forces receive just treatment.

#### FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter received by me from Charles J. Muller, of Glen Ullin, N. Dak., in behalf of the Farm Security Administration.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GLEN ULLIN, N. DAK.,

April 5, 1943.

DEAR SENATORS LANGER AND NYE, Washington, D. C.: We have seven boys in the United States Army. If it had not been for the Farm Security we would not have a place to keep our seven children now at home. We are raising hogs and sheep, and poultry and cattle.

My boys want a place to come to if they ever come back. Farm Security has helped a lot of farmers in our country.

We want you to know the truth. Everybody will tell you the Farm Security is good, ask anybody.

Yours truly,

CHAS. J. MULLER.

#### EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES FOR YOUNG PERSONS AFTER THE WAR

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have placed in the RECORD at this point a letter received by me from Theodore Becker, Jr., an 18-year-old boy, residing at Gorham, N. Dak., together with replies to letters written by me in respect to the matter referred to in Becker's letter, from J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner, United States Office of Education, and Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio, The Adjutant General of the Army.

There being no objection, the letters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GORHAM, N. DAK., March 1, 1943.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LANGER: I am a farm boy, born and raised on a farm in western North Dakota. I am experienced in almost any kind of farm work. I will be 18 years of age March 24, 1943. I am taking high-school work by supervised correspondence study through the department of correspondence study, State College Station, Fargo, N. Dak. I will graduate from high school in June 1943.

I have heard that a law has been passed which provides that young men in the armed forces will be given \$200 and loaned \$600 a year by the Government to attend schools and universities after the war. However, due to the shortage of farm labor, all experienced farm workers are encouraged to stay on the farm. Will young men who remain on the farm be given the same educational advantages as the men in the service? I am satisfied to remain on the farm if I will be of the most help to the war effort here, and if I would be given the same opportunities as servicemen after the war.

If this law does not provide these opportunities for young men who remain on the farm, I feel that some such provision should be made for them. I'm sure there are many other farm boys who feel the same as I do concerning this matter.

Yours truly,

THEODORE BECKER, JR.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,

Washington, March 29, 1943.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR LANGER: This is in reply to your letter of March 12 with which was enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Theodore Becker, Jr., dated March 1.

The problem which Mr. Becker's letter raises is a very serious one and deserves, in my opinion, the consideration of the Congress. When the Congress passes a law requiring that a certain class of young men to accept deferment and thus forfeit the advantages of participation with the armed forces in the war, the boys so deferred will in many cases feel as Mr. Theodore Becker feels. In my opinion, there should be established some system under which men deferred on the occupational classification basis should be given the status of soldiers in order that legislation affecting veterans after the war might be made applicable to them.

Not only are farm boys in this category, but other boys deferred for war industries and for college training are in a like situation.

If the thought expressed above seems to you sound, and if there is anything that the Office of Education can do to assist you in going further into the matter, please feel free to call upon us.

Very cordially yours,

J. W. STUDEBAKER,  
Commissioner.

MARCH 26, 1943.

HON. WILLIAM LANGER,  
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR LANGER: Further reference is made to your letter of March 12, 1943, to the Secretary of War, with which you enclosed copy of a communication from Theodore Becker, Jr., Gorham, N. Dak., concerning educational opportunities provided by the Government for young men finishing high school this year.

This office has no knowledge of a law which provides that young men in the armed forces will be given \$200 and loaned \$600 a year by the Government to attend schools and universities after the war. An act of Congress approved March 6, 1943 (Public Law 7, 78th Cong.) amends Public Law No. 435, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved February 6, 1942, to read as follows: "That during the present war and for 6 months thereafter and notwithstanding other provisions of existing law, personnel of all components of the Army of the United States may be detailed as students at technical, professional, and other educational institutions, or as students, observers, or investigators at industrial plants, hospitals, and other places, and all necessary expenses incident thereto shall be payable from any appropriations available to the Military Establishment."

A uniform preinduction examination designed to indicate educational qualifications for the college-training programs of the armed forces will be given at thousands of high schools and colleges throughout the Nation on April 2, 1943. The following student groups will be eligible to take the examination: 1. High-school and preparatory-school graduates who will have attained their seventeenth and not their twenty-second birthdays by July 1, 1943. 2. High-school and preparatory-school seniors who will be graduated by July 1, 1943, provided they will have attained their seventeenth and not their twentieth birthdays by that date. 3. Students who will have attained their seventeenth and not their twenty-second birthdays by July 1, 1943, who do not hold certificates of graduation from a secondary school but who are now continuing their education in an accredited college or university. Facilities for the examination will be available at all high schools and colleges where there are applicants.

The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1943 (Public Law 647, 77th Cong.), approved July 2, 1942, provides for loans to students whose technical or professional education can be completed within 2 years to enable them to pursue college courses, who attain and continue to maintain satisfactory

standards of scholarship, who are in need of assistance, and who agree in writing to participate, until otherwise directed by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, in accelerated programs of study, in any of the fields authorized thereunder, and who agree in writing to engage, for the duration of the wars in which the United States is now engaged, in such employment or service as may be assigned by officers or agencies designated by said Chairman, such loans to be made by such colleges or universities or public or college-connected agencies from funds paid to them upon estimates submitted by them as to the amounts necessary therefor. It further provides that loans thereunder shall be made in amounts not exceeding tuition and fees plus \$25 per month and not exceeding a total of \$500 to any one student during any 12-month period, said loans to be evidenced by notes executed by such students payable to the Treasurer of the United States at a rate of interest at 2½ percent per annum. Repayments of such loans shall be made through the colleges, universities, or other agencies negotiating the loans and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. It also provides that indebtedness of students who, before completing their courses, are ordered into military service during the present wars under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or who suffer total and permanent disability or death, shall be canceled.

Very respectfully,

J. A. ULIO,  
Major General,  
The Adjutant General.

#### CHARITY AND WORKS OF FORMER MISS KATHARINE DREXEL

Mr. LANGER. Also, Mr. President, I ask that at this point in the RECORD there may be printed an article entitled "Gave Away \$1,000 a Day for 52 Years," published in American Weekly. The article tells how the former Miss Katharine Drexel, daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan in the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., has been living on 41 cents a day, or \$150 a year, while she has been devoting her life to charity. The article is as follows:

##### GAVE AWAY \$1,000 A DAY FOR 52 YEARS

For 52 years the former Miss Katharine Drexel, beautiful daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel, partner of J. Pierpont Morgan in the banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., has been living on 41 cents a day, or \$150 a year.

For those same years she has been giving her income of \$1,000 a day to the institutions she heads as Mother Katharine, foundress and superior general of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People.

And this year, Mother Katharine will be 85 years old, proving, perhaps, that a life of asceticism and stoicism and devotion to a cause is good for the body as well as for the soul.

Miss Drexel's personal fortune was \$6,000,000 in the late 1890's, and that was thought of as even more money then than it is today. That personal fortune is today only a part of the vast estate that has grown up.

Scattered throughout America are schools, convents, houses of social service, community houses, retreat houses, and institutions like the \$2,000,000 Xavier University of New Orleans, all devoted to the education and advancement of Negroes and American Indians.

St. Elizabeths Convent, the motherhouse for nuns of the order, a school for Negro children, and a score of other buildings on the gently sloping acres at Cornwells Heights, Pa., not far from Philadelphia, are worth, conservatively speaking, about \$2,000,000.

An idea of the size of the estate can be gained from that fact that, in Louisiana alone, Mother Katharine has built and is financing the maintenance and operation of the university at New Orleans, a college, a preparatory school, five grade schools, and a score of rural schools.

Miss Drexel renounced all worldly possessions when she took the vow of poverty on February 12, 1891, in the convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Pittsburgh. Born in Philadelphia in 1858, she was the second of three daughters of the Drexels. Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Walter George Smith, died in 1890, and Louise, who became the wife of General Morrell, lived simply and comfortably on an estate adjacent to the Drexel home-stand.

The three Drexel girls were influenced by their governess, Miss Mary Cassidy, the well-educated daughter of an impoverished Dublin family. A devout Catholic, Miss Cassidy inspired her charges with reverence for the faith in addition to a knowledge of Latin, French, and the classics.

One day each week the girls received the poor in their ultra-fashionable Philadelphia home. They were presented to society and did attend a few parties, but it was noticeable that their chief interest was in charity and the downtrodden.

After Custer's last stand, General Grant, then President, and a close friend of the Drexel family, launched his famous peace policy, which encouraged missionary work among the Indians.

Father O'Connor, later Bishop of Omaha, sent two missionary priests with an appeal to the Drexels. With her sisters, Katharine accompanied Bishop O'Connor on a tour of the wild Indian Territory. On her return to Philadelphia, she gave \$150,000 to establish missions among the Indians and engaged an architect to draw up plans for boarding schools on Indian reservations.

There were many difficulties in taming the wild Indian. Grant agreed that the Government would pay \$125 a year for each Indian brought into a school. Katharine set up a number of schools. Then she set about getting teachers, priests, and nuns who would dedicate themselves to getting the red men to come to the white schools.

Katharine Drexel began establishing schools for Negroes as well as for Indians. When it became increasingly difficult to find teachers who would volunteer to give their services, Katharine Drexel decided to found an order of teachers who would be devoted to the amelioration of conditions among colored people.

Then her father died and willed his estate of upward of \$15,000,000 in trust to his three daughters, reserving \$2,000,000 for his own favorite charities. The will also states that if the three daughters die childless, the money is to be divided among certain charities which he specified.

The result is that when Mother Katharine dies, the vast network of institutions which she has created will not be able to benefit from the estate her father left, for her sister, Mrs. Smith, as well as Mrs. Morrell, died without children.

#### PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AND SUPPRESSION OF VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS—EXPLANATION OF PETITIONS

Mr. O'DANIEL proceeded to address the Senate in regard to petitions heretofore presented by him, and was interrupted by—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, have we completed the routine morning business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The routine morning business has



not been completed. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

Mr. McNARY. I ask for the regular order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there are no further petitions and memorials to be presented, reports of committees are in order.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I am reporting on certain petitions.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, reports on petitions are not permitted to be presented in that fashion. Petitions may be filed, and an explanation may be made of them after the close of the routine morning business. I have many times insisted that the rules of the Senate be followed. The Senator from Texas knows my position in that respect. Two or three times I have had to caution him about the matter. Petitions, memorials, and reports may be submitted, and explanations of them may be made later. I insist on the regular order of business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point made by the Senator from Oregon is well taken.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I shall be glad to complete my statement at any time. I thought my explanation was in order at this time, because it relates to the correction of the RECORD in respect to petitions presented in connection with liquor sales around Army camps. I shall be glad to continue my statement at the proper time.

(Mr. O'DANIEL'S remarks appear entire elsewhere in today's RECORD.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The regular order has been asked for. If there be no further petitions, reports of committees are in order.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report back, without amendment, House Joint Resolution 14 relating to the Republic of Panama. The measure was passed by the Senate at the last session, but was not passed by the House. It now has been passed by the House in form identical to that in which it originally passed the Senate. At the earliest opportunity I shall ask that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and the joint resolution placed on the calendar.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

H. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution authorizing the execution of certain obligations under the treaties of 1903 and 1936 with Panama, and other commitments; without amendment (Rept. No. 201).

By Mr. MALONEY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 885. A bill to establish a Civilian Supply Administration, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 202).

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], I report back with amendments from the Committee on Appropriations House Joint Resolution 115, providing for deficiency appropriations, which I hope we shall have oppor-

tunity to dispose of before the day is over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and the joint resolution placed on the calendar.

By Mr. HAYDEN (for Mr. McKellar), from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 203).

By Mr. RADCLIFFE, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 755. A bill to amend the National Housing Act, as now or hereafter amended, so as to give protection to persons in military service, and their dependents, as to certain mortgages; without amendment (Rept. No. 204).

#### ADDITIONAL REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM—SHIPBUILDING AND SHIPPING (PT. 8 OF REPT. NO. 10)

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I submit an additional report of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program, on the subject of shipbuilding and shipping. The report is submitted with the approval of the committee and in the hope that it will be read very thoroughly by Members of the Senate.

Mr. President, I wish to say that this is the twenty-second report submitted to the Senate by the so-called Truman committee. It indicates not only the vast amount of work which has been accomplished by this committee but it also indicates the enormous savings which have resulted from the committee's work.

Mr. President, I submit the report for printing, and I trust it will receive the attention of the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report submitted by the Senator from New York will be received and printed in report form.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 1019. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Joseph M. Schmitt; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McNARY (for Mr. BARBOUR):

S. 1020. A bill authorizing the naturalization of Arthur A. Matsu; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 1021. A bill to authorize the presentation of the Soldier's Medal to Lt. Col. Eugene H. Valle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS:

S. 1022. A bill extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1928, to provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who served during the First World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1023. A bill to amend the World War Adjusted Compensation Act; to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. WALSH (for himself and Mr. CLARK of Missouri) introduced Senate bill 1024, which

was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 1025. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1026. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1027. A bill to extend certain benefits to persons deferred from military service for occupational reasons; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCCARRAN:

S. 1028. A bill to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia; and

S. 1029. A bill to provide for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

(Mr. STEWART introduced Senate bill 1030, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. O'DANIEL (for himself and Mr. BUTLER):

S. 1031. A bill to incorporate the Navy Mothers' Clubs of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. CAPPER introduced S. J. Res. 48, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. WILEY introduced S. J. Res. 49, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and appears under a separate heading.)

#### ADDITIONAL LIFE INSURANCE FOR MEMBERS OF THE LAND AND NAVAL FORCES

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] and myself I introduce a bill to provide for additional life insurance protection for the members of the land and naval forces of the United States, and ask that an explanatory statement of the bill be printed in the RECORD in connection with its receipt and proper reference.

The bill (S. 1024) to provide additional life insurance protection for members of the land and naval forces of the United States, introduced by Mr. WALSH (for himself and Mr. CLARK of Missouri), was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the explanatory statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The explanatory statement presented by Mr. WALSH is as follows:

The title of the bill is to provide additional life insurance protection for members of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The bill provides that all persons now in active service in the land and naval forces, and all persons who hereafter enter upon such service, shall be considered as having applied for an amount of national service life insurance to bring their total Government insurance up to the maximum amount allowed—that is, \$10,000.

The bill provides that disbursing officers carrying the pay accounts of persons assumed to have applied for national service life insurance shall withhold payments to such

persons of a sufficient amount to pay the premiums until the person states in writing that he has had explained to him the national service life insurance system, and that he does not desire to be issued any such insurance, or any additional insurance, as the case may be. Unless such statements are made within 120 days, disbursing officers shall forward amounts retained for payments of premiums to Veterans' Administration and shall thereafter forward monthly to Veterans' Administration sufficient amounts, to be checked against the person's pay, to pay premiums until such time as the policy is canceled. The average monthly premium charge on a \$10,000 policy is about \$7.

Senator WALSH, in explaining the bill, stated that the reason for introducing this measure was because of the large number of men in the armed forces who either did not know of the benefit to be derived from taking out national service life insurance, or failed if informed, to make out the long and involved questionnaire required before any insurance policy was issued.

Another feature of the bill is to permit persons now in the service who have only a small amount of insurance to take out additional insurance.

In an explanation of the need of this legislation attention is called to the fact that evidence has been presented to a subcommittee of the Finance Committee to the effect that approximately 15 percent of persons in the service of the Navy have no insurance and that approximately 25 percent of the Army personnel have not taken advantage of the national service life insurance benefits, and that only a few thousand dollars of insurance is now held by a large number of those in the service. This is probably due largely to the fact that the pay to enlisted men at the time they took out their insurance was very much less than has been allotted through recent legislation.

#### ZONE RATE SCALES FOR RAILROAD FREIGHT

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill and to make a statement on it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. STEWART. I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide for the establishment of scales of rates according to zones, for the transportation of property by common carrier by railroad. This is a companion bill to one introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday by Representative PATMAN, of Texas. I shall have more to say about the bill at a later date.

The bill (S. 1030) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide for the establishment of scales of rates, according to zones, for the transportation of property by common carriers by railroad, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### PRESENTATION OF GOLD MEDAL TO DR. JAMES EDWARD WEST

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution, which I ask to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred, authorizing the President of the United States to present, in the name of Congress, a gold medal to Dr. James Edward West, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts of America, in recognition of his services to the youth of the Nation.

Mr. President, Dr. West has served as the chief scout executive of the Boy Scout movement for 32 years. During 3 decades Dr. West has been a vital factor in the growth of the Boy Scouts of America from a few scattered troops to a Nation-wide movement affecting the lives of nearly 11,000,000 Americans. There are active in America more than 1,500,000 boys and adult leaders in every city and in almost every town and hamlet in the United States and its possessions.

The life story of James E. West is a remarkable human document. Placed in an orphan asylum in his native city of Washington, D. C., at an early age, he became afflicted with an illness which left him crippled.

He was determined to obtain an education and live a life of usefulness to others. He made his way forward and by his personality, his force, and his perseverance, overcame extraordinary handicaps and obtained an education. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia. President Theodore Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Board of Pension Appeals, and later as an assistant attorney in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

His interest in the youth of the Nation constantly dominated his work. He organized a citizens' committee and induced Congress to give Washington a juvenile court. He promoted the Washington Playground Association and obtained from the Congress an appropriation sufficient to put the whole playground movement on a permanent basis.

He organized and served as secretary of the National Child Rescue League, which placed more than 2,000 homeless children in childless homes through a campaign conducted in the Delineator magazine.

He interested President Theodore Roosevelt to call, in 1909, the First White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children, with Dr. West as organizer and secretary. "But for you there would have been no conference," said Theodore Roosevelt afterward. "I have always thought well of you, but now I feel that you are one of those disinterested and patriotic citizens to whom this country stands under a peculiar debt of gratitude."

Dr. West served as secretary of the conference, conducted all the preliminary work in connection with it, and carried the conference to a successful conclusion. He has been actively connected with every White House Conference on Youth that has been held since.

Mr. President, Dr. West is recognized as an authority on conditions affecting youth throughout the Nation. He participated in President Harding's Second White House Conference, and in President Hoover's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. In connection with the latter, he was chairman of the committee on youth outside the home and school and cooperated in the development of the children's charter. In 1939 and 1940 he served as a member of the planning committee of the White House Conference on Children in a De-

mocracy, and the National Citizens Committee.

In 1910 the executive committee of the newly incorporated Boy Scouts of America urged him to accept the position of executive officer in the young organization. Dr. West agreed to leave his legal practice because of the possibilities in this new program for youth.

In 1926 he received the Silver Buffalo for distinguished service to boyhood, awarded by the Boy Scouts of America with the following citation:

James E. West, lawyer, identified with the organization of the playground movement, juvenile court of Washington, National Child Rescue League, secretary of the Roosevelt White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America since January 1, 1911.

He was awarded the Silver Wolf for distinguished service by the British Boy Scouts Association. His services have also been recognized by other foreign Scout organizations. He is a member of the international committee, a group of nine men who have the responsibility of directing the Boy Scouts International Bureau and of passing upon international Scouting problems in the intervals between international conferences.

Dr. West was largely responsible for the development of the Scout program as it has been adapted to conditions in the United States. The twelfth Scout law, "A Scout is reverent," is due in large part to his conviction of the need on the part of youth today for the strengthening of the influence of the church.

Another activity to which he has given his personal leadership and support is a reading program for the youth of America. Dr. West is editor of Boys' Life, the official magazine of the Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. West has written a number of books. These include the Lone Scout of the Sky; the Boys' Book of Honor; He Who Sees in the Dark, with Peter Lamb; and the Scout Jamboree, with William Hillcourt. He is also the author of many magazine articles and pamphlets, and is a well-known public speaker on all phases of activity concerning youth.

As jamboree camp chief, Dr. West took a leading part in the planning, programming, and promotion of the national Scout jamboree, which brought together 27,232 Scouts and leaders at Washington, D. C., from June 30 to July 9, 1937, for 10 days of camping along the banks of the Potomac River.

The United States Flag Association has awarded him its Cross of Honor.

The National Institute of Social Sciences awarded to Dr. West its gold medal for distinguished services to humanity.

The Parents' magazine presented Dr. West its annual medal for outstanding service to children.

Dr. West has received the following degrees: LL. B., and LL. M., National University, 1901; LL. B., Kalamazoo College, 1928, and Hamilton College, 1941; M. H., Springfield College, 1928.

Dr. West married Marion Speaks, of Washington, D. C., in 1907. They have



two daughters, Marion and Helen, and two sons, Arthur and Robert, both of whom were Eagle Scouts. Their home is at New Rochelle, N. Y.

On Dr. West's sixty-fifth birthday anniversary, May 16, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary president of the Boy Scouts of America, of which he has been an active leader for many years, paid Dr. West this tribute:

During these perilous times I am more conscious than ever of the patriotism of our Boy Scouts and the strength of their leadership. To you belongs much of the credit for the effectiveness of Scouting in this country. I desire, therefore, to take this means, on your birthday, and on your thirtieth anniversary as chief Scout executive, to tell you how much we appreciate your accomplishments in behalf of American boyhood.

Your service to Scouting over the years emphasizes the effectiveness of the American way of providing equal opportunity to youth. You have, through your work, rendered your country great service.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 48) authorizing the President to present a gold medal to James Edward West, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a gold medal of appropriate design to James Edward West, chief scout of the Boy Scouts of America, in recognition of his services to the youth of the Nation.

#### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 647. An act to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument; and

H. R. 2197. An act to provide for the acquisition of lands for grazing purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

H. R. 1025. An act to amend section 1753 of the Revised Statutes to create a board of legal examiners in the Civil Service Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Civil Service.

H. R. 1563. An act authorizing the acquisition and conversion or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 1900. An act to prevent the payment of excessive fees or compensation in connection with the negotiation of war contracts; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1573. An act relating to the status of certain natives and inhabitants of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 1702. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Memphis, Tenn.;

H. R. 1731. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Calcasieu River at or near Lake Charles, La.;

H. R. 2077. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River at or near Hudson, Wis.; and

H. R. 2486. An act to authorize the appointment as ensigns in the Coast Guard of all graduates of the Coast Guard Academy in 1945 and thereafter, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

H. R. 2437. An act authorizing the Postmaster General to use post-office clerks, city delivery carriers, and railway postal clerks interchangeably; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

H. R. 2481. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 2513. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. J. Res. 75. Joint resolution to provide for the training of nonfarm youth for farm labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 120 days; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### AMENDMENT OF BITUMINOUS COAL ACT—AMENDMENT

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 822) to amend the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The amendment proposes to amend the Bituminous Coal Act in connection with the renewal now being sought.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Ohio will be printed and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### SPECIAL ASSISTANT, COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Mr. REYNOLDS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 142), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved,* That Resolution 247, agreed to June 15, 1942, authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to employ, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, a special assistant to be paid at the rate of \$3,300 per annum from the contingent fund of the Senate, hereby is continued in full force and effect during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1943.

#### NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 115) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 4, after line 4, insert the following:

#### "DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE "OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

"War Training Service (Army Air Corps enlisted reservists on inactive status): Pay at a rate of \$50 per month from and after December 15, 1942, to Army Air Corps enlisted reservists on inactive status, while undergoing training or during one or more periods while awaiting assignment between

courses (not exceeding 3 months between any two courses), fiscal year 1943, \$3,500,000."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 115) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

#### GENERAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE LAW OF RHODE ISLAND—ADDRESS BY GOV. J. HOWARD McGRATH

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an address by His Excellency J. Howard McGrath, Governor of Rhode Island, delivered recently at the wartime health and welfare conference held in Providence. This address is a report of the progress being made by the State of Rhode Island toward the objective of freedom from want—now. This speech shows how the State of Rhode Island, through the general public assistance law enacted in 1942 has virtually abolished extreme poverty. The new law provides, in effect, that any person who is in need is eligible to receive general public assistance. In other words, persons are not declared ineligible because they lack residence, or are aliens, or are employable or unemployable, or because they have some income.

In Rhode Island the same standards of assistance are used regardless of whether a person may be receiving old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, or general public assistance. This practice eliminates the inequalities and injustices which occur when old-age assistance is granted on one level, aid to blind on another, aid to dependent children on a third level, and general relief on a different and usually lower level. The effect of adopting the same standards for all programs has been to increase considerably the level of assistance for that group which generally receives the most inadequate care; that is the general public-assistance group. Inasmuch as the greatest proportion of the general public-assistance recipients are sick or handicapped persons, there appears to be no justification for regarding their needs as being less meritorious than those of persons in other categories.

The average payment per case on general public assistance in Rhode Island in November of 1942 was \$37.64, the highest in the country, exceeding the national average during this month by \$13.07. It might be assumed that the policy of assisting all persons in need in accordance with a single adequate scientifically established budget standard would be enormously expensive. As a matter of fact, the contrary is true. For example, for the month of November 1942, the average expenditure in Rhode Island for all types of public assistance was 49 cents per inhabitant; in the nearby State of New York it was 67 cents; in Massachusetts it was 96 cents,

and for the country as a whole it was 59 cents.

The elimination of all eligibility requirements with the exception of the requirement of need has made it possible to dispense with a vast amount of red tape and permit the development of a rehabilitation program which makes possible a great reduction of assistance costs at the same time that more adequate care is provided.

On January 11, 1943, I introduced a bill, S. 281, which provides for some comprehensive amendments of the Social Security Act, including the extension of the public assistance program to provide grants-in-aid to States for general public assistance. Rhode Island now has a general public assistance program, and it has gone a long way toward securing "freedom from want—now." I am inserting this speech by the able and socially minded Governor of the State of Rhode Island, not to advertise the accomplishments of one State, but as an illustration of what may be accomplished in all States when Congress amends the Social Security Act so as to enable all States to establish an adequate general public assistance program.

There being no objection, the address was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. Taft, and members of the Wartime Health and Welfare Conference, it is an honor and a privilege to be able to welcome to Rhode Island such a distinguished public official as the main speaker this evening, Mr. Charles P. Taft, the Assistant Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. The work of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services is of vital importance to the whole war program. I think it particularly appropriate that Mr. Taft should come to Rhode Island at this time because our State is now so deeply concerned with the problems with which his office has been established to cope.

We know that defense is not just a matter of planes, guns, and tanks. We know that the defense of civilian health and social welfare plays an important role. We in Rhode Island set great store by the dignity of man. We believe fundamentally in people. We believe that their lives, their health, their welfare and happiness are an important consideration in the successful prosecution of the war. There arise out of the war, or are intensified by the war, many serious problems created by what our whole war effort does to people—problems of care for the children of working mothers, of juvenile delinquency, of recreation, of public health, of social protection, of justice to aliens, and of family adjustments due to wartime conditions.

The welfare division of the State council of defense, under the leadership of Judge Luigi De Pasquale, has done some very fine work in recognizing and grappling with these problems. With the help of that division we are just now beginning to realize how serious the problems are, and we are looking to Mr. Taft to give us some direction in our efforts to meet them.

We are indebted to, and I wish to congratulate, the Providence Council of Social Agencies and the Department of Social Welfare for their vision in arranging for this conference which should be an effective means of focusing the attention of the people of Rhode Island on the importance of developing adequate solutions of welfare problems in wartime.

We know from the experience of England, that in total war, all the people fight, and that the morale of the people on the home front is important, as well as the morale of the people in the fighting forces. In fact, the two are inextricably interwoven. We know that such questions of standards of assistance and effectiveness of social services have a direct relationship to the morale of our Rhode Island men in the armed services. We know, for example, that the high morale of a man fighting in the Solomons is dependent in some degree upon the fact that his pregnant wife is receiving satisfactory medical care.

It has been part of the policy of this State to cooperate fully with the Federal Government in matters which relate to the care of civilians. Not long ago I made available a revolving fund to be used for civilian war assistance purposes in order that payments might be made promptly and adequately with respect to civilian needs arising out of enemy action, or needs arising from accidents or illness incurred in line of duty by volunteer civilian defense workers.

I would like to take this opportunity to report to Mr. Taft that the State of Rhode Island has already put into practical application some of the thinking and recommendations of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. For example, in September of 1941 the family security committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services published a Brief in Support of Recommendations in Favor of a Category of General Public Assistance To Be Added to the Social Security Act. Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, of Rhode Island, has introduced into Congress bills which would establish the type of program which has been recommended by the family security committee. The Legislature of the State of Rhode Island has already put into effect, insofar as the State of Rhode Island is concerned, the recommendations for a general public assistance program without any residence or settlement requirement. Thus we now have in Rhode Island, in effect, the type of program which your family security committee has recommended for the country as a whole.

We have not looked upon the third freedom—freedom from want—as an objective to be met after the war and solely by the Federal Government. We in Rhode Island believe that the cities and towns and the State have some responsibility for making this freedom a reality now.

Through the enactment of the General Public Assistance Act of 1942 the State of Rhode Island has exhibited some leadership in working toward that goal. We have provided for 70-percent reimbursement of local general public assistance costs, and I doubt if any other State has done more to make the third freedom a reality. In practical operation we have found the program recommended by your committee to be sound and practical. You will be interested in some of the results of its adoption. These results will show how important welfare is to the maintenance of morale and also to the mobilization of manpower.

First. Because statistics show that most of the persons now receiving general public assistance are persons with some physical or mental disability, we have provided in our assistance appropriation funds for the medical attention which will enable many to become self-supporting and to find their places in the war effort. All persons receiving this form of assistance are eligible for complete physical examination and for whatever treatment is necessary in the hospital, in the physician's or dentist's office, or at home. Uniform standards, procedures, and fees have been established with the help of the Rhode Island Medical Society, the Hospital Association of Rhode Island, as well as the individual hospitals who have formally entered into

a standard hospital agreement, the Rhode Island Dental Society, the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Society, and the nursing agencies.

Second. Restoration to good health, or relatively good health, does not alone solve the problem for those persons who have been unemployed for years or never employed. It is essential that their potential skills and their interests be determined in order that their contribution to the community and their own contentment may be realized to the fullest extent possible. As a result of an experiment in the use of testing methods conducted by the city of Providence and the State Division of Public Assistance, a full-time testing service has been established, providing a basis or appropriate placement in jobs which cry out to be filled and restoring to many individuals self-confidence and satisfaction with their usefulness to themselves, their family, and their country.

Third. To develop the potential skills and to reawaken or redirect the old skills of our assistance recipients the training programs of the division of rehabilitation in the State department of education, the bureau for the handicapped, the Work Projects Administration, and the local school departments offer their facilities. In these programs the "valley is filled, and the mountain and hill are brought low," and the students march forth to take their positions in industry's all-out effort.

Fourth. Medical rehabilitation, determination of skills, and training make a man ready for work, but do not actually get him the job. Puzzled by the inability of many assistance recipients to obtain employment through the regular channels, we sought and found an explanation. Many of our people were not yet sure enough of themselves to face an employer or personnel manager, and many could not satisfactorily set forth their qualifications. To overcome these and similar difficulties, the division of public assistance and the United States Employment Service jointly planned the full-time assignment of a social worker to the Employment Service office, with the result that the placement through that office of assistance recipients has increased about tenfold.

Fifth. The four programs just mentioned were found to be so effective as magnets to attract hidden manpower and so fruitful to those who availed themselves of them, that the coordination of them, as a service unit of the division of public assistance, was deemed advisable and soon an accomplished fact. The rehabilitation clinic, as it is called, is managed by a board composed of the heads of the special programs and representatives of the division. The clinic has already discovered and referred for treatment physical conditions which had not been known to exist. It has helped to make employable and to place persons whose handicaps had previously condemned them to the task of merely existing.

Sixth. Because our alien group was unable, in discouragingly great numbers to derive full benefit from the provisions which I have mentioned, it was necessary for us to find ways and means of bringing to an end the alien status of all who had, by their own effort, been unable to do so. With the very active and practical cooperation of the international institute, the Work Projects Administration, and the State department of education, many obstacles were overcome and industry's doors were opened to the new citizens.

Our General Public Assistance Act brought to an end discrimination against those in need who just did not happen to be living in the right place at the right time. As I have said elsewhere, Rhode Island experience indicates that the supposed advantages



of settlement and residence restrictions upon eligibility for assistance are completely fictitious. It has been contended that if a State has high relief standards and does not have settlement restrictions, persons will move into that State to be eligible for relief. We have found this contention to be false.

The general public assistance standards in Rhode Island are probably the highest in the United States; but to this date we have not been able to locate a single family, or individual who has moved into Rhode Island in order to avail himself of Rhode Island's high general public assistance standards. Many workers have moved into the State to obtain work, and Rhode Island's war industries have been strengthened by this migration. A small proportion of these have needed assistance. We do not begrudge them this assistance. We think that any State should expect to take the bitter with the sweet, and that any area whose resources are strengthened by migration should expect to assume responsibility for the relatively small relief burden which is incident to the migration.

We do not know exactly how many persons are now receiving assistance in Rhode Island who would not have been eligible had our settlement law not been abolished. We do not know because the whole, expensive, time-consuming, administrative work involved in determining settlement has been eliminated, resulting in a very substantial streamlining of the relief administration process. We are pretty certain that the cost of assisting these persons is not nearly as great as the administrative costs which were necessitated when settlement was a necessary condition to eligibility. Even if it were much more costly to provide for them, it is absurd for us, in these days when we are feeding many nations and planning to feed hungry peoples throughout the world, to draw the line for specified periods of time on Americans in our own States and communities.

If a State is to remove the artificial restrictions to migration, as is so very important to our whole war program, it is not enough for it to abolish its settlement laws. Rhode Island has gone beyond this and has provided that any person receiving assistance who wishes to move out of the State may do so and continue to receive assistance as long as his need continues. The necessity of taking this step was made apparent by a situation arising directly out of the war emergency. In one defense area certain work very vital to the whole war program has been seriously handicapped because of the fact that it is simply impossible to find additional housing facilities for war workers. Certain recipients of old-age assistance had expressed a desire to move from this overcrowded area in order to live with relatives in other States where there was less congestion, and where there might be greater security. The only obstacle to their moving was that under existing policies these persons would forfeit their rights to old-age assistance when they would be absent from the State for more than 3 months.

The 3-months restriction has now been eliminated. Their freedom of movement being no longer restricted, these assistance recipients have made the move which they so desired, and in some instances the quarters which they vacated have been utilized by badly needed war workers. The cost of this policy has been small compared with the advantages to the community, to the war industry, and, most important, to the happiness and contentment of our senior citizens who have received a greater freedom and security.

In the last analysis, the quality of all welfare work depends upon the training and competence of the personnel engaged in providing assistance and service to people who are in need of such assistances and services. In the field of welfare we have had in Rhode

Island the basic problem now faced by other States, too, of how to maintain and develop a high quality of social service in wartime, as many well trained and capable workers are leaving the fields of social work for other activities.

This problem is one of the utmost importance not only in terms of present problems but also in terms of the post-war problems of social adjustments, which we know are going to be many and difficult. For this reason any step which can be taken to improve the quality of the performance of persons engaged in social work in Rhode Island is important. In service training, programs have been effectively strengthened and extended, but basic training should be a prerequisite for them. In Rhode Island we have been under somewhat of a handicap due to the fact that there is no recognized graduate school of social work in the State, and it has been necessary for Rhode Island young people to go to other States in order to secure adequate professional education in this field.

I am very happy to be able to report to you that within the past month there have been established in Rhode Island facilities for providing a high grade of professional education for persons in the social-work field, or preparing to enter it; that, due to the splendid cooperation received from the Boston College School of Social Work, a Rhode Island division of the school has been established which provides graduate training in social work for people in Rhode Island. I have been so much impressed with the need for professional education in social work that I am making available from my contingency fund certain funds which will enable social workers who are working for the State to obtain educational leave in order that they may receive professional training.

A 5-year plan has been worked out by the division of public assistance which will afford an opportunity for practically all social workers in that division to secure a master's degree in social work during the next 5 years. I believe that it is fair to say that if this program continues over a period of years there will be no State in the Union where public-welfare services are administered by people with better qualifications and professional training than in Rhode Island. Although this program was conceived in the first place primarily to meet the needs of more adequate professional training for persons in the public agency, the school planned to admit other candidates, and many members of the staffs of private agencies in Rhode Island are availing themselves of the opportunities created through the new Rhode Island division. There is no doubt but that over a period of years this will make a fundamental contribution to the quality of social work in Rhode Island.

In conclusion, may I ask that we who are pledged to a program of welfare in wartimes meditate upon our sacred obligation to those who are dying for us on the battle fronts of the world—our obligation to preserve the objectives for which they fight—and in the immortal words of our Abraham Lincoln, "to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH ON COMMODORE PERRY

[Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address on the Commodore Perry program, delivered by Senator THOMAS of Utah on April 17, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR CHAVEZ AT LAUNCHING OF STEAMSHIP "BENITO JUAREZ"

[Mr. BONE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Senator CHAVEZ upon the occasion of the launching of the steamship *Benito Juarez* at Houston, Tex., on April 14, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THOMAS JEFFERSON—ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on Thomas Jefferson delivered by the Honorable James A. Farley at Springfield, Mass., on April 16, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY HON. JESSE H. JONES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by the Honorable Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, before the Committee for Economic Development, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD AFFAIRS—ADDRESS BY JAMES W. GERARD

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address delivered by Hon. James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, on April 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### WEEKLY RADIO ADDRESS BY LOTHROP STODDARD ON WORLD AFFAIRS

[Mr. HOLMAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address on world affairs, delivered by Lothrop Stoddard on Sunday, April 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### SPONGE IRON—ADDRESS BY H. A. BRASSERT

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address on the subject of sponge iron, delivered by H. A. Brassert, at Hartford, Conn., March 18, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### FOOD—THE DECIDING ISSUE—EDITORIAL BY JAMES H. MCGRAW, JR.

[Mr. NYE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial on the subject Food—The Deciding Issue, by James H. McGraw, Jr., published in the McGraw-Hill publications, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—EDITORIAL FROM PHILADELPHIA RECORD

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Roosevelt Does It Again; Congress Should Try It," published in the Philadelphia Record of April 21, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### MR. EDEN'S GOOD ADVICE—EDITORIAL FROM CHICAGO TRIBUNE

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Mr. Eden's Good Advice—To Us," published in the Chicago Daily Tribune of April 17, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### IN THE GOOD OLD AMERICAN WAY—SONG BY JOHN W. CLEATON

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a song entitled "In the Good Old American Way," written by John W. Cleaton, of Washington, D. C., which appears in the Appendix.]

# SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR AND VICE AROUND MILITARY CAMPS

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Tampa Ministers' Association, relating to legislation to protect the armed forces from liquor and vice traffics, which appears in the Appendix.]

## NEW MEXICO BOY'S PRAYER ON BATAAN—ARTICLE FROM ALBUQUERQUE (N. MEX.) MORNING JOURNAL

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "New Mexico Boy's Prayer on Bataan Wins Praise," published in the Albuquerque (N. Mex.) Morning Journal of April 19, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

## ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD three editorials dealing with America's part in the peace program following the war, which appear in the Appendix.]

## DRAFT BOARD HEADACHES—EDITORIAL FROM ARIZONA DAILY STAR

[Mr. McFARLAND asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Draft Board Headaches," published in the Arizona Daily Star of April 15, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

## POST-WAR OPPORTUNITIES—ARTICLE FROM CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

[Mr. McFARLAND (for Mr. KILGORE) asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Post War Opportunities," published in the Christian Science Monitor of April 19, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

### THE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The routine morning business is concluded. The calendar, under rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I believe it was on Monday that we had an understanding that the calendar would be called today, commencing with Order of Business No. 1.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I was not present at the time when the understanding referred to by the Senator from Oregon was arrived at. I understood that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, would ask to have the Senate consider several bills which are on the calendar. I did not understand that the entire calendar would be called. Was that the understanding?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, that was the clear implication and the understanding of the Senator from Oregon. I objected to the taking up at that time of the measures on the calendar, since notice had not been given. Consequently we took up the calendar beginning with Order of Business No. 150. I think it was understood—at least it was understood by the Senator from Oregon—that the calendar would be called today beginning with Order of Business

No. 1 and continuing to Order of Business No. 150.

Mr. HILL. The Senator from Alabama was not on the floor at the particular time referred to by the Senator from Oregon. The Senator from Alabama was advised that the procedure for today would be for the Senate to dispense with the calling of the calendar, and to take up a deficiency appropriation bill, and that thereafter the Senator from North Carolina would move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of certain bills which he was interested in having passed.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I would not agree to that procedure at all. I do not know why I should do so. A joint resolution making appropriations has just been filed; and it is open to serious consideration and debate because of the amendment attached thereto by the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada. I would not agree to having the call of the calendar dispensed with and then having the Senate revert to a consideration of a few of the measures on the calendar, to accommodate a distinguished Senator, much as I should like to do so. The measures on the calendar are open to consideration by every Member of the Senate. I should object to the procedure suggested, unless opportunity for consideration of all the measures on the calendar is open to every Member of the Senate.

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. President, I should like to have the unanimous consent of the Senate for the consideration of four bills, to which I referred the other day. One of them relates to the power of the President to requisition property. Another provides relief for disbursing officers of the Army in cases of lost documents. Another one, in which the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] and I are interested—

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I shall object, as I stated, and for the reasons I stated. I shall not agree to permit one Senator to have a program of his own, grant unanimous consent to him, and overlook the other 95 Members of the Senate.

Mr. REYNOLDS. I should be willing to have an understanding that the Senate consider all the measures on the calendar.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection.

Mr. McNARY. To that I agree.

The motion was agreed to.

### TOLL BRIDGE AT ASTORIA, OREG.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be read by its title.

The bill (H. R. 1114) to revive and reenact an act approved June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 947), as amended, authorizing construction of a toll bridge across the Columbia River, at or near Astoria, Oreg., was read twice by its title.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me make a brief observation and comment.

The bill passed the House on Friday. On Monday a companion bill passed the Senate. The two bills are identical. In order to place the bill in such position that it may be engrossed and sent to the President for final action, I move that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of the House bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1114) to revive and reenact an act approved June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 947), as amended, authorizing construction of a toll bridge across the Columbia River, at or near Astoria, Oreg.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### BILLS PASSED OVER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Clerk will proceed with the call of the calendar.

The bill (S. 217) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect was announced as first in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the able Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] is necessarily absent today. He has sent me a note asking me to request that this bill go over until the next call of the calendar, or some other day when he can be present, probably Monday. For that reason I shall have to object to the consideration of the bill at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 218) to authorize relief of disbursing officers of the Army on account of loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, records, or papers in their charge was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask that that bill go over until the next call of the calendar.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 220) to provide for payment of certain travel costs of dependents of military and civilian personnel of the Army and the War Department on a mileage basis in order to promote efficiency and economy in such payments, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHEELER. I make the same request with respect to this bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

### PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS—EXPLANATION OF PETITIONS

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the rule, the statement will



be limited to 5 minutes. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. O'DANIEL. Mr. President, on April 8 I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an analysis of petitions received from various localities endorsing Senate bill 860. In this tabulation, 10,000 petitions were listed as coming from Raymondville, Tex. My attention has been called to the fact that Raymondville is a city of less than 10,000 population. In explanation I wish to state that the communication regarding these petitions came from Raymondville and was signed by Milton E. Cunningham, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Raymondville.

He was reporting as moderator of an organization known as the Lower Rio Grande Baptist Association, representing 10,000 Baptists which in conference at Mercedes unanimously voted approval of Senate bill 860. To conserve space in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I have heretofore refrained from asking consent to have inserted in the RECORD all the letters received on this subject, such as the letter from Milton E. Cunningham, and have not even asked to have all the names of petitioners inserted. Instead I have inserted only brief analyses giving the number of petitioners and names of places from which they were sent. Complete files containing letters, resolutions, names, and addresses from which these analyses were made are open to inspection by any Senator who may be interested.

I cannot overlook this opportunity, Mr. President, to make known that this garden spot of the world known as the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, of which Raymondville is but one of its many beautiful cities, has a total population of approximately 250,000 people. The whole magic valley is almost as one large city, connected with smooth, wide streets, bordered on either side by stately palm trees swaying in the gentle, temperate sea breezes. The whole gorgeous setting is interspersed with almost limitless acres of beautiful orange and citrus groves, which bear the finest fruits in the world. Naturally the favorite drink of the people in that land of paradise is Texas's delicious and refreshing orange and grapefruit juices.

While on the subject, Mr. President, I might explain how my attention was called to 10,000 petitions coming from a city of less than 10,000 population. It was an article published in a paper known as Tap and Tavern. This paper seems to be very alert and very diligently looking after the interests of the liquor industry, and seemed to be under the impression that it had uncovered a gross inconsistency in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Since this organ of the liquor industry seems so interested in the matter, I believe it might be well to quote further from the letter of Milton E. Cunningham, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Raymondville, and moderator of the Lower Rio Grande Baptist Association, because it seems that this association really went further than merely to urge the enactment of Senate bill 860, which is the bill to abolish all liquor from Army

reservations. Let me quote further from that letter, as follows:

It is preposterous to think of rationing the actual necessities of life and permit the manufacture of alcohol that will sabotage our Army, Navy, Air Corps, and wreck the morale of our people as a whole. The powerful few engaged in this pernicious business deserve no special consideration. They have been given privileges not granted to any other business in these stressful days.

As previously stated, Mr. President, in order to conserve space, I have refrained from putting into the RECORD all the letters received on this subject, but since Tap and Tavern asked for it, here it is.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next business on the calendar.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 40) to provide that the term of the Governor of Puerto Rico shall expire upon the enactment of this act and at the end of each 2-year period thereafter was announced as next in order.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the bill go over. The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### THADDEUS C. KNIGHT

The bill (S. 414) for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said Thaddeus C. Knight a captain in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, with the same longevity and rank on both the relative and promotion lists as the said Thaddeus C. Knight would have attained had he not been separated from the service.

The preamble was agreed to.

#### BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 403) for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as a result of the campaign carried out by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in the State of Florida was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 439) for the relief of Perkin's Gins, formerly Perkin's Oil Co. of Memphis, Tenn., was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, the report indicates that in 1940 the Attorney General expressed the view that this bill involves simply a question of legislative policy. However, he points out that if the bill were to pass, and if suit were permitted to be brought on the type of claim represented by it, there would remain some 220 contracts on which suit has not been brought. The claim dates back very many years and, of course, that is what is involved in the request to suspend the operation of the statute of limitations.

I objected to the bill when it was called on the calendar 2 or 3 weeks ago, but I have not since had an opportunity to study it to the extent which I should

like. I think, Mr. President, we ought to bring the report of the Attorney General down to date, and not act on a report dated January 30, 1940.

That explains my reasons for objecting to consideration of the bill at this time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### HOMER C. CHAPMAN

The bill (S. 617) for the relief of Homer C. Chapman was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. DANAHER subsequently said: Mr. President, while my attention was temporarily diverted, order No. 43, Senate bill 617, was called and action was taken upon it by the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered and that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which Senate bill 617 was passed is reconsidered, and the bill will be passed over.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 675) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, so as to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act to conscientious objectors was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, at the request of the able Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], who is necessarily absent, I ask that the bill go over for today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, with respect to Order No. 67, Senate bill 675, as objection has been made the bill will have to go over, but I wish to serve notice that at the conclusion of the call of the calendar I expect to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 675.

#### JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILLS PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) to amend the act of July 3, 1926, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in claims which the Crow Tribe of Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes" was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I object to the present consideration of Calendar No. 75, Senate Joint Resolution 19; Calendar No. 76, Senate bill 168; Calendar No. 77, Senate bill 409; Calendar No. 80, Senate bill 670; Calendar No. 81, Senate bill 445, and Calendar No. 82, Senate bill 23, for the reasons stated on the last call of the calendar, concerning which Senators have been put on notice.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution and bills will be passed over.

The joint resolution and bills passed over at the request of Mr. DANAHER are as follows:

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) to amend the act of July 3, 1926, entitled "An

act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in claims which the Crow Tribe of Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes."

The bill (S. 168) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all claims which the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana, or any tribe or band thereof, may have against the United States.

The bill (S. 409) authorizing the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians or any band thereof to submit their claims against the United States to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes.

The bill (S. 670) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the Prairie Band or Tribe of Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas and Wisconsin against the United States.

The bill (S. 445) authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Osage Tribe of Indians on account of their lands sold by the United States.

The bill (S. 23) authorizing the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians to sue in the Court of Claims.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma subsequently said: Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Connecticut that six bills reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs remain on the calendar. They have been postponed now for a few sessions, which is perfectly agreeable, but sometime soon I hope those bills may be reached so that they may be considered by the Senate on their merits. Similar bills heretofore have been passed by the Senate, some as many as three times, but, for reasons unknown, they have failed of passage in the other body. At some convenient time, perhaps some time next week, if agreeable, I hope to call them up and have them considered on their merits.

#### HOSPITALIZATION OF DEPENDENTS OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL

The bill (S. 785) to provide for the expansion of facilities for hospitalization of dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised that Calendar No. 111, House bill 1936, which is similar to the Senate bill, was, at the time of the last call of the calendar, substituted for the Senate bill, and amended. Without objection, the Senate will resume the consideration of House bill 1936.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1936) to provide for the expansion of facilities for hospitalization of dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 1936) was read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 785 will be indefinitely postponed.

#### OPERATION OF PLANTS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 796) relating to the use and operation by the United States of certain plants in the interest of the national defense was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, on page 2, beginning with line 18, I move to amend by striking out sections 2 and 3.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, this is a rather important measure. I doubt if it can properly be considered under the 5-minute rule, and therefore I suggest it go over for the day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, allow me to say to the Senator from Oregon that it is an important measure. I am very anxious to secure action upon it, and I have been assured by the majority leader that it will have early consideration by the Senate. I hope the Senator from Oregon will consider the matter, because it shall be my purpose at the first opportunity to move to proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I might be very agreeable to the provisions of the bill, although I am not very conversant with them. For my own part I shall be glad to assist the Senator in obtaining consideration of the bill some day next week. The Senate will be in session during a part of the week at least.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator.

#### SALE OF HORSE MEAT OR FOOD PRODUCTS THEREOF IN THE DISTRICT

The bill (S. 832) relating to the sale of horse meat or food products thereof in the District of Columbia, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That after 60 days after the date of enactment of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any officer, agent, or employee thereof, to sell or offer for sale within the District of Columbia to any person any horse meat or food product thereof unless such meat or food product is plainly and conspicuously labeled, marked, branded, or tagged "horse meat" or "horse-meat product," as the case may be, or, in the case of any horse meat or food product thereof which is sold or offered for sale to any consumer at a hotel, restaurant, or similar establishment, unless such consumer is notified that the food which he receives contains horse meat or food products thereof.

SEC. 2. Any person who willfully violates any provision of this act, or any regulation prescribed thereunder, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

#### BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 205) conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear and render judgment upon claims for damages resulting from the improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 367) for the relief of dependents of Frank Edward Dace was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let that bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2281) to provide for the issuance of a device in recognition of services of merchant sailors was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. I ask that for the present the bill be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 575) to provide that officers in the executive branch of the Government who receive compensation at a rate in excess of \$4,500 a year shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate in the manner provided by the Constitution was announced as next in order.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over. That completes the calendar.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 20), in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That when the House adjourns on Thursday, April 22, 1943, it stands adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, May 3, 1943.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H. R. 159. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez;

H. R. 401. An act for the relief of James W. Kelly;

H. R. 576. An act for the relief of Mary Lynn Morrow, Mrs. W. A. Jones, and the estates of Maurice Jones and Mrs. Avis McDonald;

H. R. 944. An act for the relief of Douglas R. Muther;

H. R. 951. An act for the relief of W. Harold Shackelford;

H. R. 1162. An act for the relief of R. E. Cotton Co.;

H. R. 1219. An act for the relief of Fred Taylor;

H. R. 1238. An act for the relief of Mrs. Charles J. Bair;

H. R. 1522. An act for the relief of Morton Fiedler;

H. R. 1583. An act for the relief of Reuben T. Little;

H. R. 1597. An act for the relief of Joseph Spear;

H. R. 1627. An act for the relief of Vida B. Rogers;

H. P. 1792. An act for the relief of Arthur G. Klein;

H. R. 1845. An act for the relief of the estate of Ted Vaughan, deceased;

H. R. 1893. An act for the relief of George H. Crow;



H. R. 2020. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2238. An act to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto;

H. R. 2312. An act for the relief of Everett A. Alden; Robert Bruce; Edgar C. Faris, Jr.; Kathryn W. Ross; Charles L. Rust; and Frederick C. Wright; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to authorize the refund by the War Shipping Administrator of certain freights for transportation on frustrated voyages.

#### URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 115 making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1943.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 115) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, we are now confronted with the request of the able Senator from Arizona that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 115. I am informed that the distinguished Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] has an amendment which will necessarily require the suspension of paragraph 4 of rule XVI. It carries, as I understand, an appropriation of \$3,500,000. I am not familiar with the amendment, but I have sufficient knowledge of it to believe that I favor its general objective. Some Members of the Senate are not familiar with the joint resolution at all; indeed, it has only been considered by the Appropriations Committee. In view of that circumstance, and as it is an appropriation measure which should be considered by the Senate with great care, I think it should go over today. I should not object to taking up the joint resolution on Monday when there will be a session of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. I submitted a unanimous-consent request, being aware that the joint resolution was presented to the Senate only a little while ago, and that it was not entitled, under the rule, to be considered today. So it may go over a day. I had hoped that we might dispose of the joint resolution, because it contains items which are urgent, but, under the rule, it should go over until Monday, and I give notice that I will call it up on Monday.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senate may be in session tomorrow, and the joint resolution could then come up in the regular order.

Mr. McNARY. I had not expected a session on Friday; I knew it would be necessary to hold one on Monday, and I thought it would accommodate the greater number of Senators to meet Monday and omit a session tomorrow.

Mr. HILL. I think it necessary to have a session tomorrow because of the bill extending the Guffey Coal Act. I will say

to the Senator from Oregon that the Senator from Arizona advises that it will be satisfactory to him to consider the appropriation measure on Monday.

Mr. McNARY. Very well; I thank the Senator. Am I correct in understanding that there will be no session tomorrow?

Mr. HILL. That is not the understanding, for the chances are there will have to be a session tomorrow, because, as I have said, of the bill to extend the Guffey Coal Act.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, does the Senator mean that he expects to pass the Guffey Coal Act extension bill tomorrow?

Mr. HILL. The Committee on Interstate Commerce is meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Of course, until that committee shall act, it will not be possible for the Senate to take any action; but it might be necessary to meet tomorrow if for no other purpose than to enable the committee to submit some kind of a report.

Mr. VANDENBERG. My understanding is that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] proposes to submit an amendment, that hearings are necessary on the extension act, and that there would not be the remotest possibility of a report from the committee by tomorrow.

Mr. HILL. I cannot answer that question, but I know there will be a committee meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock to consider the matter.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the amendment to be offered by the distinguished Senator from Ohio. The Guffey Coal Extension Act, as it is called, is an extension for 120 days and not an extension of the Act permanently. May I ask the Senator from Ohio if his amendment goes to the extension proposal or does it relate to the enactment of a new bill?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the only time opportunity is afforded to amend the Guffey Coal Act is when it is proposed to extend it. It seems to me proper that before action is taken on the proposal to extend it, that an amendment to the Act should be considered. I have only one amendment, but there are two or three others. I understand there is now a question as to whether it was understood that nothing important would be taken up this week. I thought that was understood by many Members who have left the Senate.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is the Senator intimating that the Guffey Coal Act is important?

Mr. TAFT. I think a proposal to modify the Guffey Coal Act is, naturally, an important question. I do not know how its importance is modified by being extended for only 4 months.

Mr. McNARY. As to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio, I wanted to know whether it would apply to the bill proposing to extend the Guffey Coal Act for 4 months, or whether it would carry over for a number of years. That was the reason for my inquiry.

With regard to the point as to there being an understanding concerning the business of the Senate, let me say there was some conversation to the effect that there would be but little business trans-

acted this week, but there was no understanding to that effect, and there was nothing to embarrass the Senate. What I want to do is to act in accordance with our general understanding. I had thought, from a conversation over the telephone with the Speaker of the House of Representatives [Mr. RAYBURN] that the proposal would be here by 1 o'clock, and we might act on it today or decide not to act on it. In any event, I object to taking up the appropriation and joint resolution today or at any time before Monday.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Oregon, and to the Senate, that the bill proposing to extend the Guffey Coal Act came over from the other House this morning. When I heard that it had passed the House, I called a meeting of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee for 2 o'clock this afternoon. We may not be able to meet at 2 o'clock, but sometime this afternoon. The representatives of the coal miners have come to me this morning and said definitely they wanted to be heard on this proposed legislation. The policy of the committee has always been to give anybody who was interested a hearing upon any piece of legislation pending before the committee, and I told them, so far as I was concerned, I would give them a hearing. I did not expect the hearing to cover a long period of time, but that I would probably set it down for hearings, if the committee agreed, possibly tomorrow forenoon. What the action of the committee will be, I do not know, but I do want to advise the Senate what the situation is. Let me say to the Senator there is opposition.

Mr. McNARY. May I ask the able Senator from Montana, would there be any objection to omitting a session tomorrow and taking up the Guffey Coal Extension Act on Monday next?

Mr. WHEELER. Not the slightest, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. GUFFEY. I think the act will expire in the meantime.

Mr. WHEELER. It will expire Monday, I understand.

Mr. GUFFEY. It will expire on the 25th, which will be Sunday.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the able acting leader, I call attention to the fact that tomorrow will be Good Friday. That is the one day in the year when all the Christian world pauses in reflection on the greatest sacrifice ever made in the many centuries of history. It is the day around which all Christianity centers. If the Senate were meeting every day, and the occasion demanded a session every day, perhaps the question would not be raised so strenuously, but the real fact of the matter is that the Senate adjourns over Friday week after week and meets only about twice every week. It seems to some of us that on this one day, the outstanding day in the Christian world, the Senate of the United States, not being called upon to meet every day, could indeed with propriety adjourn over until next week and not meet tomorrow.

Mr. HILL. I may say to the Senator from Nevada that I share with him the sentiments and the feelings which he

has expressed. However, the Senate finds itself in this situation: The House has passed the bill to which attention has been called, and it was messaged over from the House just a few moments ago. Of course, the bill will have to be considered by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The author of the existing act, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], is of the opinion that the act will very likely die on Sunday unless it shall be extended. Let me say to the Senator from Nevada that the Senate very likely will have some other business today, and that we will proceed a little while, and if there is any way of avoiding a session tomorrow, an effort will be made to that end.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. HILL. Certainly.

Mr. McCARRAN. In view of the position taken by the acting leader, I respectfully suggest that instead of meeting tomorrow, we meet Saturday, even at an early hour. If it is merely a question of the committee reporting the particular bill under discussion, I call attention to the fact that very frequently by unanimous consent bills are reported without the Senate actually being in session.

Mr. HILL. I shall be glad to confer with the Senator from Nevada before the Senate shall adjourn today.

#### EXECUTION OF TREATIES WITH PANAMA

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 14, relating to the fulfillment of certain obligations under treaties with Panama.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Let the joint resolution be stated.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, let me say, in explanation, that the House joint resolution is a measure relating to the adjustment of certain matters with the Republic of Panama. At the last session of Congress the Senate passed a measure in the identical form in which this joint resolution is now presented, but it was not passed by the House. At the present session the House has passed the joint resolution, and it is now in the Senate. My request for immediate consideration is predicated upon the fact that the national Congress of the Republic of Panama is now in session, and will adjourn on the 30th day of April, and it is desirable that before its adjournment the Congress of Panama shall have an opportunity to pass upon certain executive matters connected with our own Government in connection with the proposed legislation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the joint resolution by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 14) authorizing the execution of certain obligations under the treaties of 1903 and 1935 with Panama, and other commitments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I recall that a similar measure was before the

Senate in December 1942 and it was stubbornly contested, 29 votes being cast against it, and I think 40 for it. That indicates to me that there is some objection to the joint resolution, too much objection, indeed, to justify permitting it to go through by unanimous consent. Therefore I shall have to object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon objects.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, in connection with the matter to which the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has referred, I present minority views, as expressed by the senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] and myself, members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on House Joint Resolution 14, authorizing the execution of certain obligations under the treaties of 1903 and 1935 with Panama, and other commitments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the minority views will be received and printed as part 2 of Report No. 201.

#### EXTENSION OF BENEFITS OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT TO CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 675, Order of Business No. 67.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 675) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, so as to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act to conscientious objectors.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. VANDENBERG and Mr. McNARY addressed the Chair.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Austin	Green	Moore
Brewster	Guffey	Reynolds
Burton	Hawkes	Taft
Bushfield	Hayden	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Hill	Thomas, Utah
Byrd	Holman	Tydings
Capper	Johnson, Colo.	Vandenberg
Chavez	Langer	Wagner
Clark, Mo.	Lodge	Walsh
Connally	McCarran	Wheeler
Danaher	McFarland	Wherry
Davis	McNary	Wiley
Ferguson	Maloney	Wilson
Gerry	Maybank	
Gillette	Mead	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAVEZ in the chair.) Forty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is not present. The clerk will call the names of absent Senators.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to interrupt the call of the roll to make a brief statement, and to submit a request to the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It having been determined that a quorum is not present, the Senate cannot transact any business. The clerk will call the names of absent Senators.

Mr. McNARY. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McNARY. A motion to vacate the order for a call of the roll is always in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It having been determined that a quorum of Senators is not present, and the result of the call of the roll having been announced, such a motion is not in order.

Mr. McNARY. Has such an announcement been made?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes. The clerk will call the names of absent Senators.

The legislative clerk called the names of absent Senators, and Mr. BALL, Mr. BONE, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NYE, Mr. O'DANIEL, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. SHIPSTEAD, Mr. STEWART, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. WILLIS answered to their names when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] that the Senate proceed to consider Senate bill 675.

Mr. VANDENBERG. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand the motion is not debatable. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to present a suggestion to the Senator from Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I have no interest one way or the other in the pending bill. The able Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] has. He is unable to be present today for reasons beyond his own control. My sole purpose in objecting to the motion is to protect his rights. I am sure that upon reflection the able Senator from Colorado, who is one of the most considerate Members of the Senate, will agree that if it satisfies the rest of us to take up this bill the first time the Senator from West Virginia is on the floor, which will be the first of next week, he will be willing to withdraw his motion to proceed to its consideration at the present time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the Senator's surmise is correct. After the nice statement he made about me, I could not do anything else very well. However, I do not want to be confronted with an objection, when I do move to have the Senate consider the bill, that there is some sort of an agreement that the bill is more or less controversial in nature and that therefore



its consideration by the Senate should be deferred.

With the understanding that no such allegation will be made, I am very glad to defer to the request of the Senator from Michigan and to wait until some time when the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] is present. I understand that he will be present on Monday. Therefore, I withdraw my request for present consideration of the bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, let me state that when consideration of the bill was formerly requested, I objected because of the absence of the Senator from West Virginia. I can assure the Senator from Colorado that there is no conspiracy to prevent the bill being considered. The Senator from West Virginia was called away because of matters beyond his control. When he is present, I shall have no objection to consideration of the bill.

#### THE NEGRO IN WORLD WAR NO. 2

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, 13,000,000 American Negroes are doing their part in our world-wide struggle against fascism. They are active in every sphere of the war effort. They realize that every gain they have won since the Civil War is at stake.

A Hitler victory would mean reenslavement of American Negroes. It would mean the extinction of Negro organizations. It would mean the end of labor unions which number half a million Negroes among their members. It would mean systematic terrorism and wholesale massacres like those the Nazis perpetrated on the Jews of Poland.

It is because of their understanding of the consequences of a Hitler victory that American Negroes are giving wholehearted support to the war effort. They are doing this despite the fact that discrimination still exists, because they are aware that only through active support of the war effort can they retain their present opportunity to work for a larger share of the benefits of our American democracy.

As a matter of fact, great improvement in the status of the American Negro has taken place during the period of our defense program and the war effort. Spurred on by President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, reaffirming the national nondiscrimination policy with regard to employment of Negroes, considerable progress has been made in the integration of Negro manpower into war industries. In aircraft plants, ordnance factories, shipyards, and in all other phases of war production, Negroes, skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled workers—despite certain employment barriers—are helping us to win the battle of production. At the close of 1942 fully 1,000,000 Negro Americans were working in the plants which are producing the guns and the planes and the tanks which are making America truly an arsenal of the democracies.

Included among these millions of Negro war workers are an increasing number of Negro women war workers. A recent survey by the War Manpower

Commission in 64 important war plants in 18 States revealed Negro women working as electricians, welders, sheetmetal workers, machine-tool operators, drillpress operators, and in a variety of other skilled and semiskilled capacities.

These women are proving their worth, too. In Baltimore one war plant announced that a new Negro woman employee had set a record in assembling gun parts. Negro women compose the majority of a crew in a large ordnance plant in Ohio which established a record of crating 3,000 cases of explosives in a single day, and then broke its own record last month by crating 4,200 cases in a single day.

In our armed forces Negroes have performed outstanding feats of heroism and are serving in all branches of the Army. On February 3, 1943, the Navy Department awarded the Navy and Marine Corps medal to Elvin Bell, a 20-year-old Negro orphan youth from Jamaica, N. Y. His citation for distinguished heroism declared:

His courageous initiative and utter disregard for his own safety were in keeping with the highest tradition of the United States naval service.

This young Negro mess attendant worked tirelessly on a repair crew during the time that the aircraft carrier Lexington was sinking in flames. He volunteered to rescue three men trapped below the flames, going through long passageways down several flights of steel steps into the vast and heated hold. He came back bringing three trapped white sailors with him.

One of the first American bluejackets to distinguish himself at Pearl Harbor was Dorie Miller, a 23-year-old American Negro from Waco, Tex. Miller manned a machine gun for the first time in his life, and brought down four Jap planes before he was bombed and burned on the deck of his ship. He was awarded the Navy Cross by President Roosevelt.

In the Asiatic theater recently Pvt. Mack B. Anderson, another Texan, won the Silver Star combat decoration for bravery in action. When Japanese Zero fighters attacked the airfield where he was stationed, Private Anderson manned a machine gun until it went out of action, and then centered the Japanese attack on himself by continually firing his automatic pistol at the attacking planes.

The broad picture of Negro contribution to the strength of our Army is strikingly impressive. Although Negroes constitute only 9.8 percent of the total United States population, Negro selectees and volunteers constituted 10.1 percent of all persons inducted into the United States Army by selective service by October 1, 1942. Negro personnel in the Army totaled more than 450,000 at the end of February. More than 60,000 of those Negro Americans were on active duty outside the continental United States. Approximately 10,000 were stationed in north Africa with General Eisenhower. More than 25,000 were with Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the far Pacific. The participation of Negro troops in first American offensive retaliations in the New Guinea area was recently praised by General MacArthur.

Our country has had long experience with the valor of Negro soldiers and sailors. Their contributions to our armed efforts date back to before the Revolutionary War. In the Boston Massacre of 1770, a Negro, Crispus Attucks, was in the leadership of the protest and was killed in that conflict, along with three of his companions, fighting for the cause which triumphed in 1776. At the Battle of Bunker Hill, Peter Salem, a former slave, fired the first shot, killing the English Major Pitcairn. For this act he was given a contribution from the Army and was presented to General Washington. More than 6,000 colored soldiers fought with the Continental Army. A former slave, Mark Starlin, was praised for his service as a commander on an American warship, the *Patriot*.

In the War of 1812 almost one-seventh of the sailors were Negroes. In one of the chief incidents which precipitated the War of 1812, the American frigate *Chesapeake* was seized, and four men were taken off. Three of them were colored. Two battalions of Negro troops served with Andrew Jackson at New Orleans and won his high praise for their efforts. Commodore Perry said of his Negro sailors that while "America has such tars, she has little to fear from the tyrants of the ocean."

During the Civil War more than 200,000 Negro soldiers fought for their freedom. They were not granted equal pay with white soldiers, and other discriminations against them existed, although 75 Negroes served as commissioned officers. They made a major contribution to the winning of the war. Lincoln said:

Take from us and give to the enemy the hundred and thirty, forty, fifty thousand colored persons now serving us as soldiers, seamen, and laborers, and we cannot longer maintain the contest.

In the Spanish-American War a Negro regiment from North Carolina was commanded by Col. James H. Young, a Negro, and the Eighth Illinois Regiment was commanded by Col. John R. Marshall, a Negro. The Tenth—Negro—Cavalry distinguished itself by coming to the rescue of Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders in the Battle of San Juan Hill. During the World War 400,000 Negro soldiers were recruited, and the service of Negro combat troops was paid high tribute by General Pershing, who said:

I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous service.

Considerable criticism, however, was made of their treatment by the armed forces during the First World War. Their leaders estimated that three-fourths of the 200,000 sent to France were used only as stevedores and laborers. In many instances their officers were unsympathetic, and in some cases even prejudiced. In many branches of the service in World War No. 1 there were no Negroes.

Tremendous strides have been made during the present war in giving Negroes full opportunity in every branch of our

armed forces. Last year, for example, the Navy opened its ranks to Negroes for service other than that as mess attendants, to which they had been limited in recent years. Thousands of Negroes are being trained at Camp Robert Smalls—a camp named for a Negro Civil War hero—at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. About 450 Negro bluejackets a month are entering 2 Navy service schools for advanced training as radio-men, signalmen, aviation mechanics, gunners' mates, yeomen, quartermasters, cooks, and bakers.

In the Army large numbers of Negroes are being trained as officers, and a policy of training both Negro and white officers at the same school has established a new landmark of democratic progress. Negroes are also being admitted to the WAAC's, and 10 percent of the first group of WAAC officer candidates were Negro women. Unfortunately, the Navy has not yet permitted the enlistment of Negro women as WAVES, but it is to be hoped that this will be one of the next steps.

Among the outstanding Negro officers in our Army today are Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis and his son, Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., a West Point graduate and one of the commanding officers of the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee, Ala. Another outstanding officer is Col. Chauncey W. Hooper, who commands a crack Negro antiaircraft unit in the Hawaiian Islands. At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., is stationed the largest all-Negro medical unit, operated under the direction of one of Chicago's most eminent physicians, Col. Midian O. Bousfield. Second in command to Colonel Bousfield is Maj. D. Haven Hinkson, who formerly was the first Negro commanding officer of the station hospital at Tuskegee, Ala.

The present war has also seen the admission of Negroes to the Air Force for the first time. The training program for Negro combat flyers is now being expanded to include the formation of a new group composed of one squadron now being trained and two new ones now in the process of organization. Negroes are already being trained throughout virtually the entire technical training command of the Air Force, as well as at the Air Force Officers' Training School at Miami, Fla.

Mr. President, at this juncture I should like to present a letter written by Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson with regard to the question of opportunity for Negroes in the Air Force. The letter was written on March 23, 1943, to Mr. Wilbur La Roe, chairman of the Washington Federation of Churches' Committee on Civic Affairs. It reads as follows:

MY DEAR MR. LA ROE: I have your letter of March 13, in which you request replies to a number of questions on the matter of alleged discrimination against Negroes in the Army Air Forces.

I appreciate your sincere interest in the welfare of Negroes in the Air Force, as well as the success of the Air Force as a whole.

Your questions are answered as follows:

1. It is the policy of the Army, as required by the Selective Training and Service Act, to have a proportion of Negroes in the Army in proportion to the Negro population of the

country. The present ratio of induction is 10.6 percent and is based on registration figures.

2. Negro organizations are being established in each major branch of the service, combatant as well as noncombatant. Assignment to the Air and Ground Forces must be in the same proportion as stated above.

3. The same modern facilities have been provided at the Tuskegee Air Force Flying School for the training of Negro pilots as are provided at the schools which train white pilots. At the Officers' Candidate School and the technical schools Negroes attend the same schools as white candidates.

4. The Army follows the general principle that it can attain its maximum strength only if its personnel is properly placed in accordance with the capabilities of individuals. All enlisted men on their entry into the service are graded by the Army general classification test and the mechanical aptitude test. Because of the proportionately larger number of highly technical duties required of enlisted men in the Air Force, War Department policy provides that 55 percent of them qualify by passing the general classification test with a grade of 100 or better. The remaining 45 percent assigned to the Air Forces who do not meet this qualification are assigned to comparatively unskilled jobs. Experience to date shows that while about 47 percent of all white enlisted men meet this qualification, the same minimum standard is met by less than 10 percent of the Negroes inducted. As a consequence, in order to absorb the same proportion of Negroes as exists in the total population, a small percentage of them who enter the Air Corps are qualified for entrance into the technical schools, and the large majority must be assigned to unskilled tasks.

5. It is true that Negroes are so far being given the opportunity for training on single engine pursuit ships. It was believed wise to start by training a fighter group, where only one airman per plane is involved, namely the pilot. To train a heavy bomber group, it is necessary to train in addition to the pilot, a navigator, a bombardier, an aerial gunner, a radio operator, an additional mechanic and several other technicians. Because of the technical and other features present in flying, it was decided to proceed toward the formation of more complicated units after having gained experience with the simpler units.

6. While white officers have charge of the training at Tuskegee, Negroes will be given command duties as soon as they qualify for them. Examples are as follows: One fighter squadron, that has been fully trained, is completely officered by Negroes; Negroes command some of the headquarters squadrons and aviation squadrons (separate) at the school; and there are administrative officers who have definite administrative responsibilities. As Negro officers become qualified, they will be advanced according to their ability.

7. There is one officers' mess at Tuskegee to which all officers are eligible. However, it is customary for the white officers, when they do not eat at home, to use the facilities that are provided by the post exchange. These facilities are available to all the military personnel on duty at the post.

8. The reason for the establishment of aviation squadrons (separate) are given in paragraph 4. They provide a place for men in the Air Forces who do not have the qualifications for more technical work. The duties they perform are to a large extent labor and housekeeping jobs that have to be done at every Air Force base. While there are no white units actually named "Aviation Squadron (separate)" there are many white headquarters squadrons which per-

form the same type of duties at Air Force installations.

9. A sufficient number of qualified Negro applicants to be weather officers have been secured and are in training to support the Negro fighter group now in training. When new Negro units are organized there will be opportunity for additional weather officers.

10. No Negroes qualified to be service pilots have yet been used by the Air Forces. To date there have been very few applicants for this duty, but this number will increase as individuals who are now attending school become qualified. The use of qualified Negro service pilots is now under study.

11. Until February 1, of this year, Negro medical officers at Tuskegee were not in residence at the school of aviation medicine at Randolph Field; but since that date, Negro medical officers have been assigned to residence study there. This schooling was originally covered by extension courses and by commutation to Maxwell Field, as a comparatively small number were involved. When this matter was brought to the attention of the air force headquarters, the change was made in order that Negro medical officers could have the same opportunity as the white medical officers.

12. The air forces is now bringing the Negro fighter group to strength, including the ground crew personnel, and will train them to carry out their combat mission. The question of training additional units, including a bomber group, is now under study. The air forces will continue to use aviation squadrons (separate). These squadrons will be constantly screened to secure personnel for technical training. The units above described will not fill the complement of Negro personnel allotted to the air forces. In addition to the units being supplied to the air forces by the arms and services, others are being organized into air base security battalions, which are trained by the ground forces. These battalions have the important tactical duty of guarding air bases. They will perform this duty not only in continental United States, but also in overseas theaters.

13. You may be assured that the War Department will exert every effort to safeguard the interests of white and Negro personnel alike to the end that full use will be made of the capabilities of each individual in furtherance of our war effort.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT P. PATTERSON,  
Under Secretary of War.

Continuing, let me say that the Negroes not only are taking advantage of their new opportunities, but they are winning new friends by the high caliber of their service.

Mr. President, before concluding this brief account of the Negro's contribution to our war effort, I should like to refer to the work of the Negro on the all-important home front. Here, as on the battle front and the production front, there has been enthusiastic Negro participation.

Throughout the country Negroes have responded to the call for volunteers by the Office of Civilian Defense. Typical of this response are the activities of Negro civilian defense workers right here in the Nation's Capital. Fifteen of the 66 civilian defense areas in the District of Columbia are directed by Negro deputy wardens. Negro inspectors serve in air raid warden control centers, in the air raid headquarters, and on the staff of the chief air raid warden. Negro volunteers are well represented in the auxiliary fire and police



forces, medical services, transportation units, first aid, and public works projects.

In carrying out this volunteer work, these American citizens are doing more than preparing our Capital against enemy attack. They are guarding the American people from a more vicious attack—that of enemy propaganda. As O. C. D. Director James M. Landis declared recently:

Every time an American works side by side with another American of another race or color he gives the lie to Hitler's racial nonsense. This war will be lost if it is won by or for one creed, one race, one color. If it is a war for democratic ideals and democratic freedoms, it must be waged in this united manner both abroad and at home.

American Negroes realize this and their activities show it in every field of war endeavor. Despite the fact that employment barriers have prevented many of them from obtaining war jobs and increasing their incomes, Negroes have answered every call for bond purchases. In the past 6 months Negroes in Chicago, for example, have purchased more than \$3,500,000 in War bonds at special rallies. This did not include the regular bond purchases by Negro workers through monthly pay-roll plans. In New York City they have approached and I believe exceeded this splendid record.

In presenting a few of the contributions of Negro Americans in our war effort, I wish to emphasize the fact that these contributions are based on the understanding of Negroes of their stake in the war effort. They are fighting hard and working hard to prevent Hitler domination of America, because they know what a catastrophe that would be for them and their fellow Americans. In the process of making their great contribution they are winning new opportunities for participating in American economic life which can and should be expanded in the all out mobilization of manpower of all creeds and colors in our war effort.

In reaffirming the Government's non-discrimination policy, President Roosevelt declared:

The democratic way of life within the Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

Under the courageous leadership of President Roosevelt opportunities are being made for Negro Americans to give that help and support. They are responding on the battlefield, in the production lines, and on the home front with outstanding effort, devotion, and achievement.

#### OBLIGATIONS OF A LEGISLATOR

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I desire the attention of the Senate for a few moments on the subject of the obligations of a legislator. I do this at this time because of considerable correspondence which has come to my office. The people back home, of course, are very busy with their own problems on the farms, in the manufacturing plants, and in their businesses. They are concerned

over their boys on the 27 fronts on which we are engaged. They are concerned over the very many intimate problems which they individually and collectively confront. Consequently it is very apparent that at times they become confused about the functions of a legislator.

There are many aspects to the obligations of a legislator, the first of which in war must be obviously to do everything in his power to win as complete and as expeditious a victory and as just and lasting a peace as is possible.

This, however, does not limit the legislative branch merely to standing by the side of the road while the Commander in Chief functions in his executive capacity. The legislative branch has a definite obligation to continue, in wartime as in peacetime, as the representatives of the people.

This does not mean that the Congress should encroach on the constitutional authority and power of the Executive, but it does mean that Congress has not only a right, but an obligation, to function as a channel of the expression and the will of the people so that Congress may serve to formulate and crystallize the opinions of the people, and subsequently translate those opinions into legislation where necessary and recommendations where the matter comes within the province of the executive branch.

In considering the obligation of a United States Senator at this time, each of us must bear in mind that while this is a government of, by, and for the people, it is a government set up in a peculiar manner; it is a republic, a representative republic, and a Senator is a representative of the people. This Nation is not a democracy, it is a republic. The people speak through their representatives; and while under the basic law—the Constitution—the Commander in Chief has control of the Army and the Navy and is the executive head, in waging a war, a Senator has a peculiar responsibility. He is not simply a legislator. He is the people's representative, and must voice the hopes, ambitions, and desires of the people in the forum provided for that purpose, which is this Chamber. How far should a Senator of the United States go in expressing ideas relative to the conduct of the war on the battle front, on the psychological front, on the home front, and on the production front? He must proceed cautiously, yet courageously, recognizing that he, too, is a soldier in the service of the Republic, handling the ammunition—or the dynamite—of ideas. Ideas are indeed powerful weapons. Knute Rockne, the great coach of Notre Dame, said, "The idea is the thing." Long before that someone said "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." As a nation thinketh in its heart, so is it. We, as legislators, are feeding that ammunition to the ranks, for better or for woe.

Fighting a war realistically means that every legitimate and honorable weapon should be used to win through to victory. When one of those weapons consists in taking action which will tend toward lib-

eration of a great people who are enslaved by our enemy, there should be no hesitancy in using such a weapon.

In looking toward victory we must not overlook an ally which has fought our common enemy, Japan, for a generation. I mean Korea. She is a nation of 23,000,000 fanatical enemies of Japan. The provisional capital of Korea is in China, at Chungking. Here Korea has an army of seasoned troops. This is the headquarters of the Korean independence movement, the center for Koreans who are resourceful and courageous, daring to do anything for liberty.

Mr. President, ordinarily the question of recognizing a people or recognizing a portion of a country which is under subjection to another country would be a matter for the State Department. I am saying that the question of the larger strategy is for the Congress of the United States to think through and also to talk through.

In Washington there is a Korean Commission. Its program is to seek admittance to the United Nations, obtain military supplies and aid under the lend-lease agreements, and to be recognized by this country as the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea. Koreans are ready to fight and die for their independence.

Last Friday we heard a speech by the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] in which he stressed the importance of recognizing, first, that we have a first-class war on our hands in the East, and second, the need of getting adequate supplies, men, and matériel to all the fronts on which we are engaged—in Alaska, in Australia, in the islands of the southeast, and in China.

To those who plan the war, the Senator from Kentucky said in substance, speaking of what some call the planners' strategy, do not ignore the suggestions and wants of our generals and our men who are on the fighting fronts. They know whereof they are talking, better than those who sit in Washington.

There can be no question about that. There is an old saying that those who are on the ground know the facts. I do not intend to discuss that issue, but I think it is relevant to what I am discussing.

Mr. President, those who are not in the "planning groove" may, nevertheless, have ideas worthy of adoption in this battle for the liberation of all peoples who are now competent to rule themselves. An example of such an idea is the utilization of the help of other peoples, such as the Koreans, who are fit to rule themselves.

We followed such a policy in the Spanish-American War. We cooperated with the Cubans. We followed the same policy in the Philippines. In Korea there are 23,000,000 people, among them many brilliant minds, with a background of 4,000 years of history. What are we doing to utilize that striking force? We know that the problem in this war is transportation. We could use some of the bottoms which we are employing to transport men in the transportation of





Koreans who bore the brunt of the attacks and were able to beat the would-be conqueror back into his islands. The Koreans have a love for their native land which is exceeded only by their hatred of the foe who finally succeeded in desecrating their dear land. Against him the patriotic Korean has sworn eternal vengeance.

Mr. President, I desire to bring a little history into this picture at this time, because I think it is very important. The American Government has an inescapable obligation to the people of Korea, and this body, the Senate, shares that obligation. We were the first western power to cause Korea, then known as the Hermit Kingdom, to break with the past and forsake her self-imposed isolation of centuries. With a visiting admiral and gunboats we persuaded Korea in 1882 to relinquish her faith in isolation and place her trust in the sanctity of a treaty. That treaty was ratified by this body, the United States Senate, on January 9, 1883, and proclaimed by President Arthur on June 4, 1883. It would seem that that was an unhappy day for Korea in the light of what followed and what is happening today. The first paragraph of that treaty, which, incidentally, has never been abrogated, provides:

If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case to bring about an amicable arrangement.

Mr. President, that treaty has been invoked on the basis of that particular clause. It has been invoked by the Koreans and has been acted upon once by our State Department. This happened in the days when treaties were considered sacred, not since the days of the Axis regime, when treaties are considered merely scraps of paper.

Our State Department sent a peremptory warning to Japan, which then was dealing unjustly and oppressively with Korea, and Japan heeded that warning. The action, need I say, was taken at a time before we began to coddle and nurture the Japanese, long years before the viper was to turn upon and strike us.

During the interval between the time when this incident took place and Pearl Harbor, we fed into Japan thousands upon thousands of tons of scrap iron and war material, material which is now destroying our own boys in the Pacific. But nurture and coddle the Japanese we did, and we are paying for it today with the blood of our sons. It was our flaunting the Korean-American treaty that permitted Japan to occupy and enslave Korea in 1905 and 1910.

Thus perished an independent Korea, with a people whose history reaches back, not 400 years as does ours, but 4,000 years. And today we talk of the "four freedoms."

In this manner began America's fatal policy of friendship toward a nation which knows not the meaning of the word save as a mask for treachery. We have been both blind and unhearing. We have not listened to the warnings of our Korean friends when they have

told us of Japan's ultimate war aims, and we know the history. We know how a few years ago, through the channel of a Korean, Japan's war aims were disclosed to the world, and in 1939 and 1940 those war aims were presented to the Committee on Naval Affairs and other committees of the Senate, and then hushed up. Our blindness continued after the last war when we allowed the Japanese to obtain countless invaluable aerial and naval footholds throughout the Pacific. And we saw not the future when we agreed, as we did in 1921, to scrap American warships and to enter into a ratio that kept our Navy weak and left Japan unchecked to build its navy secretly.

In 40 years there was but one Secretary of State in American history who recognized the character of the Japanese people, and that was the present Secretary of War, then Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson. At this time I pay homage to his wisdom and foresight. He was right, but we failed.

I have sufficient faith in the American people and their sense of justice and fairness to know that, once they are familiar with the picture, they will insist that in this war we utilize every instrumentality that is just and honorable, to the end that we may win through to victory, and not only preserve our own liberty, but give back to the ancient Korean people, 23,000,000 of them, the liberty which our present foe, the Japanese, took from them in 1910.

Korea shall live again, as a free nation, among the nations of earth!

Mr. President, I ask consent to introduce a joint resolution, which I request to have appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) to provide for the recognition by the United States Government of a provisional government of the Republic of Korea, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Resolved, etc., That the Government of the United States recognize a provisional government of the Republic of Korea.*

#### TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDATION OF THE TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, tomorrow will be the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Turkish National Assembly.

Twenty-four years ago today, representatives from nearly every part of Turkey came to Ankara at the invitation of the late great Turkish leader, Kemal Ataturk, and laid the foundations of a new Turkey—the young, vigorous, and progressive Turkey of today.

In the years that followed, the National Assembly, under the leadership of Ataturk, effected a veritable social revolution by sweeping away antiquated institutions, customs, and habits, and adopting some of the best western methods and ideas. And this social revolution, as a distinguished American observer pointed out—this remarkable revolution—was brought about without Fas-

cist badges or uniforms or mass hysteria. It was achieved without attacking any other country.

Thus Turkey today, under the leadership of President Ismet Inonu, the worthy successor of Kemal Ataturk, is a true national state, throbbing with life and energy.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, who last year included Turkey in his round-the-world tour, writes, thus of modern Turkey in his popular new book *One World*:

One's feeling that the Middle East is stirring and changing finds conviction in Turkey. \* \* \* Turkey is a new republic; it celebrated its nineteenth birthday last fall. \* \* \* In spite of being young \* \* \* and comparatively small, Turkey looked good to me. It looked good because it was quite clearly determined to defend its neutrality with every resource at its command. It looked good because it had set its face toward the modern world and was building hard and fast. It looked good because I saw a great many tough and honest faces, some in uniforms and some not, on people who, quite obviously, had a future to fight for. Finally, it looked good to me because I thought I saw in Turkey a nation which had found itself.

Thus spoke Mr. Willkie of the new Turkish Republic, which rose phoenix-like from the ashes of the old Ottoman Empire.

Turkey today hopes to remain at peace and continue its national policy of reconstruction and progress. But Turkey stands astride the route to the oil riches of the Middle East; in fact, it is the key to three continents. Therefore, oil-hungry Hitler and deflated Mussolini have been casting covetous eyes in Turkey's direction. But Turkey's astute leaders, President Ismet Inonu, Prime Minister Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioğlu, and the marshal of Turkey, Fevzi Cakmak, have alertly kept the Turkish Army mobilized. The Turkish marshal's armies now stand guard along that short frontier beyond which the Germans and Bulgarians have their forces. Small but efficient air and naval forces support the Turkish land armies. Both Great Britain and the United States have been helping to strengthen those services, and in general to bolster Turkish defenses.

Turkish military observers recently visited Allied fronts and exchanged opinions with American and British military commanders. A Turkish mission under Gen. Salih Omurtak, composed of 12 prominent military and political figures, recently conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and other high American and British officers in Tunisia.

After an inspection tour of the African front, General Omurtak openly expressed the view that the Allies are much stronger than the Axis in every way, in armaments and industrial production.

He said in conclusion:

I am extremely well pleased with my tour and very much impressed with the Allied war effort. Best of luck and victory to the Allies.

Another demonstration of Turkish friendship for the United States and the United Nations was given recently by the

newly elected Turkish National Assembly in a most enthusiastic and unequivocal way, when Turkey's very able Premier Saracoglu referred to congratulatory statements by my colleagues, the senior Senators from Texas, Kentucky, and Florida, and Representative May. According to Associated Press reports, a 5-minute enthusiastic ovation greeted the Turkish Premier's reference to these statements by American legislators. "Turkey's love and respect go to the democratic and republican people of America," said the Turkish Premier.

Mr. President, this resolute attitude of Turkey is of great value to the cause of freedom. The sight of the gleaming Turkish bayonets has certainly kept the German wolf and the Roman jackal at a respectful distance. For this and other services the United Nations are grateful to Turkey.

On this twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Turkish National Assembly, we send to the chosen representatives of the brave Turkish people our heartiest felicitations and best wishes for the continued success of their efforts in behalf of new Turkey.

#### AMERICAN FOOD PRODUCTION

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I have been quite concerned lately with respect to some press releases which I think were rather unwise. Perhaps the persons who were quoted were not at fault.

Production has been our aim ever since the war began. Ever since Pearl Harbor, and before, the cry has been "Production and more production." This applies especially to the products of industry, to ships, planes, tanks, guns, and so forth. At the time we were increasing our production of war material it happened that we were the possessors of a tremendous surplus of the ordinary farm crops, the crops which go to make up the main part of the food of the Nation. We had at that time what has been called the ever-normal granary, which at the moment, is not quite so normal. It was the surplus which worried us. We even became so worried about the surplus that we paid ourselves to reduce our food production. We figured that we were short of planes, but not short of grains. It was in that sort of an atmosphere that the War Production Board came into being. It was set up to obtain for us the tools of war, not necessarily the food which is always necessary to win any war, and it was generally assumed that the W. P. B. was organized for that purpose, rather than for anything which concerns the farmer.

Mr. President, I think it is well to note that where it was within his power to do so the first thing Hitler did when he took possession of any of the small countries as well as larger countries which he has overrun, was to pick up all the material that was available, machines and equipment for war, but more especially food.

I think it is time that we in this Nation begin to realize the importance of our food program. We know that we cannot win without the production of planes and other tools of war, but I fear

we have not realized the truth of the statement that we cannot win the war without food. No nation whose food supply is exhausted or whose food supply even approaches a low point can win a war. To win the war we must out-produce the enemy. We must out-produce in order to overwhelm him.

Industry and labor have done wonderfully well in building up their production. They have performed miracles. Today in practically every country of the world where the war is being fought—and it is being fought in nearly all of them—American planes, American tanks and guns, in fact, all sorts of machinery for war, are in evidence and in good quantity. We have our own ships on practically every sea.

While we were doing all this the supply in our food larder was running low. During the time we were building up the machines of war there were no ceilings on material or labor, and we really did the job required to be done. We built up the war industries which were needed in order to perform the miracle of production of planes, ships and tanks which we needed. There were also no ceilings on farm crops during that period, because the large surpluses we had tended to keep down the prices. Now we are approaching the time when there is no great surplus of food, in fact we are threatened with a shortage, and price ceilings, rationing, and priorities are the order of the day.

I think we are all agreed concerning the objectives of the program for keeping down the cost of living, but we must keep in mind that we do not want to prevent the production of food. If we do we will lose the war. Neither farmers nor other groups can continue to produce at less than the cost of production. Hogs selling today at 15 or 16 cents in Chicago are high enough, but the price is not excessive at that level. I deplore the effort which is frequently being made to reduce the prices under that level. I deplore it for the one reason that it will reduce production.

This morning there came to my desk a farm newspaper published at Greenville, Ill., called the Equity Union Exchange, of date April 21, 1943, in which there is an editorial which covers this point admirably. I ask unanimous consent that it be inserted in the RECORD at this point. It shows very plainly that farmers cannot afford to continue to produce at less than the cost of production.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE FARM SITUATION

The strongest form of government is that form which is built upon a sound and intelligent agriculture that solves its problems along cooperative and self-help lines. This great government must also have industries and labor working upon a sound basis. When these are all tied in together a government can function at its highest state of efficiency.

Industrial nations need a strong agricultural army which can furnish plenty of wholesome food products, and we are coming to a day when all elements in this great country of ours recognizes that they must give due consideration to agriculture if we

are going to continue as a great and a free country.

Farmers cannot afford to keep on producing at less than the cost of production. We believe that we see abundant signs of a better understanding in regard to agriculture and this better understanding and the cooperation of every citizen of our country will go a long way toward winning the present war and doing a good job of it.

It requires skilled labor to successfully operate a farm and this must be recognized everywhere. The idea seems to prevail that just anybody can farm, but it is a highly specialized business and the average farmer must know a lot of things well in order to operate his farm successfully. It must be remembered that it is not possible to take green hands into the country and train them for efficient work on the farm. It takes years of study, work, and observation to become a good farmer.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, in connection with my opening remarks, I shall read at this point a news release which appeared in yesterday's Washington Post. It bears the title "Live Hog Prices Held Too High by at Least \$1." The article goes on to say:

Food Administrator Chester C. Davis yesterday told livestock producers and packers from several States that a ceiling price will have to be set for live hogs unless the market price is adjusted downward immediately.

Although prices have fallen from \$16 to approximately \$15 per hundredweight since Davis upped the price of corn and ordered live hog prices down 10 days ago, they still are at least \$1 too high, he told the group.

The conference was called to discuss details of administering such a price-ceiling program if and when one is established.

Caught between ceilings on pork and uncontrolled prices on live hogs, slaughterers have complained they are being squeezed out of existence.

Hog producers, on the other hand, have argued that additional try-outs should be given to marketing control and wholesale ceiling programs.

Mr. President, the result of that publicity will cause reduction to the extent of hundreds of millions of pounds of pork, because right there is a threat to the American farmer, that while his feed costs and his labor costs are going up, the cost of his product, meat, is going to be pushed down.

I attempted to reach Mr. Davis on the telephone when I read this article yesterday morning. He was in an important meeting, and he went from one meeting to another. To answer my call he had a gentleman in his office call me up to explain—quoting the gentleman who talked to me—that Mr. Davis did not make the statement. However, the article I just read begins with the words:

Food Administrator Chester C. Davis yesterday told livestock producers and packers—

The Washington Post was called and asked where it got the material for the article. I think that all Members of the Senate are sufficiently well acquainted with the representatives of the press to know that they would not take an article from anyone whom they might meet on the street, and quote a gentleman of such importance and influence as is Mr. Davis, without at least the authority of someone who was supposed to speak for him. I propose to follow the matter



through until I find out who is the father of the article, if it did not originate in the office of Mr. Chester Davis. Let me say frankly that I admire Mr. Davis very much and want to cooperate with him so far as I can. I do not think he personally made the statement. They promised me that they would have a denial printed in either last evening's or this morning's newspaper. I have searched the newspapers from cover to cover but am unable to find any such statement. As I have said, the publication of the article is going to result in the shipment of tens of thousands of sows which should be kept in farrow.

Mr. President, I should like to have printed at this point in the RECORD a few short letters and excerpts from letters and telegrams, so as to show the Senate exactly how serious the matter is in the producing areas. One letter is from a gentleman at Ogallala, Nebr., who claims he is as patriotic as anyone else is—and I know he is, because I know him very well—and who says that when the shippers stand to lose the price of their feed and labor, and very likely a part of their investment in the cattle and hogs, they are not likely to increase the number of cattle and hogs they feed.

Another letter comes from Denver, Colo., under date of April 13, 1943, and includes the following statement:

Livestock markets have been pretty much upset this week at all points, the result of news emanating from Washington, D. C.

In a telegram addressed to me by one of the largest livestock feeders, perhaps not only in Nebraska but in the entire country, there appears the statement:

Haven't been able to buy one car of corn during the past week. Situation critical. Something must be done immediately or feed yards will start liquidation soon.

The man who sent the telegram also operates a good many supply stations and takes care of hundreds of other livestock feeders and producers. His telegram is dated April 19.

Mr. President, I submit the letters and telegram for the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letters and telegram were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEARLE BROS. RANCH,  
Ogallala, Nebr., April 15, 1943.

HON. HUGH BUTLER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am mailing you a letter which I wish could be gotten to the heads of the Office of Price Administration, as it very clearly shows the situation out in this country.

I would have sent it direct but did not think it would ever reach the right parties.

I am very patriotic, as the letter suggests, and all the cattle folks are, but when we stand to lose the price of our feed and labor and very likely a part of our investment in the cattle, we don't feel like pitching.

Yours very truly,

A. L. SEARLE.

UNION STOCK YARDS,  
Denver, Colo., April 13, 1943.

DEAR SIR: Livestock markets have been pretty much upset this week at all points, the result of news emanating from Washington, D. C., most of which came out of the Office of Price Administration and from the new Food Administrator, Chester Davis. The

advance of 5 cents per bushel in the price of corn, ordered by Mr. Davis along with his drastic crack-down threats of different things that were being considered to lower the price of beef and pork, naturally has made livestock growers and livestock feeders more uneasy than they have been for some time, and justly so. To raise the price of grains and lower the price of livestock cuts pretty sharply into the bank accounts of our meat producers at the moment.

It is our opinion that the well-being of the Nation is jeopardized seriously by these intermittent announcements, having to do with meat production and all of which for 8 or 10 months have resulted in a curtailment of production, whereas the needs of the Army, the needs of Lend-Lease, and the needs of the civilian population of our country demand that more meat, not less, be produced.

We feel that the tinkering going on by men who are not familiar with livestock production problems will only result eventually in a condition that will have to be remedied in some way, or else meat, so sorely needed, simply will not be available.

Having an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the American people as a whole, it is our opinion that necessary corrections will be made as time goes on, with the result that more experienced and practical folks will be at the head of our gigantic factory of meat production in the United States, therefore we feel like assuring producers that anything working against their interests will be temporary; do not get alarmed; stay in there and pitch; run your plant to capacity, and figure that you are simply doing your part in the interest of the country that we love, even though hampered by rules and regulations not at all practical and not serving the public interest the least bit.

MORRILL, NEBR., April 19, 1943.

HUGH BUTLER,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.:

Satisfactory to leave present ceiling at Omaha and west coast also Denver and western Nebraska remain in effect but permit us to purchase corn at any surplus producing point either in Colorado or Nebraska both in area A and area 7 at price which will not exceed our delivered ceiling. Elevators and subterminals in Colorado and western Nebraska will not purchase corn at price which exceeds west coast ceiling unless needed for immediate consumption in intermountain territory. This plan would work and no elevators or terminal markets would be injured. Haven't been able to buy one car corn during past week. Situation critical. Something must be done immediately or feed yards will start liquidation soon.

JOHN R. JEDON.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, the liquidation from the feed yards of the Central West has already started and is well under way because of the tendency to reduce the prices at the terminal markets and at the same time increase the prices for the grain the farmer must use for feed.

A few days ago the Office of Price Administration or those advising them thought it was advisable and necessary to place a ceiling on the price of corn. A temporary ceiling was placed a few weeks ago. Later with a few changes, they made the ceiling permanent. They were not satisfied to fix at the terminal markets of the country a figure which automatically would determine the price at which corn would be traded at the interior points; but they chose to go to the interior points and establish the

price at which the farmer could sell his corn, thinking that thereby the dealer would retail it or wholesale it at a price reflecting a fair profit above the price thus fixed. However, what they have done has completely stopped the movement of corn, and the situation becomes more serious daily. I have taken up the matter with those in the Office of Price Administration who are presumed to have charge of the placing of ceilings. Personally, it is my feeling that when a price at which meat can be sold is fixed there is no necessity to disturb the market on grains which are used as feed in producing the meat; because there was a time when plenty of grain was moving—and at a price approximately 20 cents a bushel under the price being asked today—after the attempt to control the price has been made.

Mr. President, I desire to have printed in the RECORD at this point a portion of a letter received from a farmer at Wolbach, Nebr.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WOLBACH, NEBR., April 14, 1943.

HON. HUGH BUTLER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you in regard to the way the farmers are taking the treatment that they are getting. There is no other class that is getting the kind of deal the farmer is at the present time.

I have 22 gilts bred for June farrow, and I am going to sell them before they show to piglets and that is the way the most of the farmers in Fair Dale precinct are going to do. I am the assessor, victory leader, and committeeman of this precinct. I have contacted 90 farmers in the last 3 days, so I know how they feel.

Most anybody can go to Grand Island and make from \$10 to \$18 a day in the plant and labor is impossible to get. Everybody but the farmer gets paid on a cost-plus basis. Farmers' pay is based on a parity that dates back to the time when wages of labor were far less.

I wish I had the time to write you a long letter, but this is what is going to happen. In about 6 to 8 months they are going to wonder where all the meat is that farmers signed up to raise. If the bunch that is running this show wants grain instead of meat, that is just what they are going to get.

I am,

Yours very truly,  
WOLBACH (NEBR.) FARMER.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I submit for the RECORD the headlines of, and excerpts from, a few of the articles which have appeared in the daily newspapers and in the market journals. The articles have originated at Omaha, Chicago, and other western and central-western livestock markets.

There being no objection, the matters referred to were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman of April 15, 1943]

#### SCARING FARMERS—NOT BOOSTING PRODUCTION

If the Government really wants capacity meat production, why doesn't it encourage farmers instead of scaring them every few weeks? As a result, a lot of unfinished cattle have been marketed and the beef tonnage produced has been cut far below what it might have been.

Difficulty in buying corn has been putting pressure on men who had fat cattle in their lots for some time.

[From the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman of April 16, 1943]

**SOME BRED SOWS ALREADY BEING SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER, STOCKMAN SAYS—TOO MUCH UNCERTAINTY AND GRIEF IN BUSINESS NOWADAYS**

If the Government doesn't quit fooling around with unfavorable price ceilings, it's due for some disappointments in livestock and meat production.

Farmers have stood for a lot of shoving around, but if the pressure on them gets too strong, they may just quit. In fact, I'm not sure but what some of them already are doing just that on hogs.

One feeling we have here is that the Government is working against us, and against the very results it says it wants to get.

[From the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman of April 16, 1943]

**PRICE BREAK ADDS TO FEEDERS UNCERTAINTY**

Each new announcement out of Washington is followed by an unfavorable turn in prices, and an increase in the general nervousness of producers.

[From the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman of April 17, 1943]

**WEEK'S DECLINE ON CATTLE MOST SEVERE SINCE LAST SUMMER—LOSS SHARED BY FEEDERS**

Losses on killing classes were reflected in the feeder market, too, as the trade in general developed a bad case of jitters brought on by a combination of ills that included talk of ceilings on livestock, revised ceilings on some classes of retail beef.

[From the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal of April 16, 1943]

**FIGURES LIVESTOCK THREATS WILL RESULT IN SELLING OF UNFINISHED ANIMALS**

More real scares might bring such a flood of unfinished animals that it would greatly reduce the later meat supply.

[From the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal of April 19, 1943]

**REPORTS POOR LUCK WITH HIS PIG CROP: NEEDS HIRED MAN**

Widespread poor luck with the spring pig crop is the report.

[From the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman of April 19, 1943]

**FARMERS FEEL THEY ARE OVERREGULATED—COMPLYING WITH RULES TAKES TIME AND MONEY—FEEL UNCERTAIN ABOUT FUTURE**

Not only does regulation make the farmers feel pretty uncertain about the future, but it means a tremendous waste of time and money.

[From the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal of April 20, 1943]

**FIGURES CATTLE FEEDING OUTLOOK NOT TOO GOOD**

Costs of feeders are rising while the Government and packers talk of the necessity of getting fat cattle prices down, the result being a narrower margin for the farmer.

[From the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman of April 15, 1943]

**NO USE PLANTING CROPS THAT CAN'T BE TENDED, WESTERN NEBRASKANS FEEL**

What's the use of putting in a crop that can't be tended properly or harvested?

[From the Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman of April 16, 1943]

**FEARS LOWER CEILINGS WILL CUT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**

Just recently, I've seen some bred sows, due to farrow soon, being sold to packer buyers. If there's much of that, we'll be a long way short of our anticipated increase in the pig crop, because up to now, farmers haven't had too much luck with their pigs. . . . It's the same way with cattle. These steers I have here today will bring a little money, because I bought them as calves and grew them out before feeding them much grain. But they would have brought \$10 a head more a week ago than they are selling for now. That sort of thing doesn't encourage a man to replace.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, at this moment meetings are being held at the Department of Agriculture, in the Office of the Food Administrator, to decide whether they will place ceilings on prices for live animals. If an order placing such ceiling prices is issued, I think we shall have utter chaos in the production of meat in this country. The farmer is well satisfied today with the prices he is receiving for livestock in the central markets. If he can be given assurance that the prices will not vary too much from the present levels, he will continue doing his utmost to produce the meat necessary to be supplied in order that we may win the war. I see no use in having any department of Government try to settle the quarrels which exist between different packers or different classes of slaughterers. War is war. At the very best it cannot be a pleasant enterprise. I am satisfied that if we would allow nature to take its course, instead of trying to regulate all retail prices of meat, as well as the wholesale prices, we would be far better off. There is no reason why any slaughterer, no matter how small may be the output of his plant, cannot comply with the regulations and receive the services of the Federal inspectors, and thereby be able to make sales to the Army, the Navy, and the lend-lease and purchasing agencies, and have the same chance for purchasing that the larger packers have.

Again, Mr. President, let me say that the farmer does not care to see run-away prices. He does not want to see prices advance above what they are, and he does not care if they decline slightly below what they are now, so long as he is given assurance that he will not continually be bothered by situations arising from statements such as those appearing in yesterday's newspaper.

Mr. President, in conclusion, I ask that an editorial entitled "Better Think Twice on Hog Price," appearing in the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal of April 19, 1943, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**BETTER THINK TWICE ON HOG PRICE**

Light marketing of hogs last week, the result of the sharp price break, reveals that such hogs as are available are held in strong hands. Farmers feel that hogs are worth all they were bringing before the break, by any comparison. Those having hogs in the feedlot are not under any pressure to sell. The

hogs, most any hogs, can be carried along, for there is no discount against weight now. The guess is that hogs are likely to work back to where they were, once this price flurry passes its peak, based on what has happened in the past and the conviction that hogs were well worth all they were bringing.

The belief that hog producers are being penalized in order to placate Mr. Lewis and his coal miners may not be so far from the mark. That wage demand is a thorn in the side of the administration. Instead of meeting it head-on, and settling it, the strategy seems to be to take the props out from under it by reducing the price of meat, at a cost of some millions of dollars to the hog producers of the country. Feeling that way about it, farmers are in no mood to go along, but rather are disposed to lock their gates and let the country wait for its pork. Much that same effect will be seen, of course, should a ceiling price be set on hogs. Not only would farmers hold back their hogs, but a feeling of discouragement and uncertainty as to the future would result in a let-down in production effort.

The farmer is not unpatriotic, and he is not a profiteer. But he does ask and expect a square deal, and he rightfully feels that he is not getting that when he is made to foot the bill to help pull the administration's wage chestnuts out of the fire, and that he would be unjustly discriminated against were a live hog ceiling to be set at a figure that might very soon become unprofitable at a time when costs are rapidly rising.

In toying with the hog price business, on the basis of current action and discussion, the administrators are placing in some jeopardy the future supply of as vital a war material as is produced—pork.

**FAILURE OF WAR PRODUCTION BOARD TO UTILIZE FACILITIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA**

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, recently innumerable protests of one kind or another have come to me from the people of South Carolina relative to the treatment accorded them by the War Production Board. The main protest has been that the people of South Carolina desired to cooperate in the production end of the war effort so that they might rightfully take their place in the production of the necessary things needed in carrying on the war, as they have taken their place in the armed forces through the large numbers of volunteers from South Carolina, and through the men taken from South Carolina by the Selective Service System.

On each of these occasions I have taken the opportunity to discuss the matter with those who are supposed to be in charge of the War Production Board in Washington, but I must say that the discussions have been held, and that has been the end of it.

Last December, the War Manpower Commission reported a great surplus of labor in certain sections of South Carolina. At that time I called to the attention of the War Production Board and of Mr. Nelson the fact that not one war industry had been placed within certain sections of South Carolina, and that apparently it was not desired to utilize the labor of the people or the natural resources of South Carolina. Mr. Nelson said he had no explanation.

Time has gone on, and I rise in the Senate today only to express the hope that some consideration will be given to



the utilization of the natural resources and the labor of South Carolina, in order that the people of that State may patriotically, honestly, and consistently do their part.

The War Production Board has what is known as a regional office in Atlanta, Ga., where most things stop. From there one goes to a district office in North Carolina, and then to the Columbia, S. C., area office. On April 19, 1943, Mr. T. K. Legare, area manager of the South Carolina area office, wrote to Mr. J. E. MacDougall, district manager, W. P. B., Charlotte, N. C., who, in turn, must report to Atlanta, Ga., which office, in turn, must report to Washington, D. C. The subject of the letter was "Contract placements in Columbia, S. C., area."

Columbia is the capital of South Carolina. It is a large city, where factories and other industries exist. The letter is as follows:

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AREA OFFICE,  
Columbia, S. C., April 19, 1943.

Mr. J. E. MacDOUGALL,  
District Manager, War Production Board,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Subject: Contract placements in Columbia, S. C., area.

1. For the past month and a half no contracts that I know of have been placed in the Columbia area in connection with the smaller war plants program, and for 7 consecutive weeks we have had to report "None" on contract placement report, form SWPD-5. I am sure that you are not responsible for this condition and no criticism of anyone is intended; however, I consider it my duty to again call attention to this matter.

2. The delay in utilizing the unused available facilities in the Columbia area is not only working a hardship on the distressed plants but is also handicapping the war effort by not securing materials and products so urgently needed by the Government.

This is one Government representative writing to another Government representative.

3. During the past 3 months a number of our manufacturers have submitted bids on various items but have received no information regarding the disposition of their proposals. This office has recommended or certified many manufacturers who in our opinion are distressed plants, but they have never been requested to submit bids on products for which they were recommended and we have received no notice that these plants are not acceptable or that the information furnished regarding them is not sufficient. As a result of this situation some firms in this area are becoming disgusted and are no longer interested in submitting bids through War Production Board.

4. There are not a great many varieties of distressed or unused available facilities in the territory covered by the Columbia War Production Board area, but we have recommended plants for the manufacture of the following products: Boxes, lockers, tool chests, crates, ammunition and shipping crates, barrels, baskets, and similar wooden products; small wooden parts for other assembled products; furniture of all kinds except upholstered; sheet-metal products; steel and iron products and structural fabricating; items produced by gray iron foundries and machine shops; mattresses and mattress covers; burlap bags and wrappings; tents; assemblies for Liberty ships; ventilating ducts; wood cargo truck bodies; and trailers.

5. If this office has not properly interpreted the instructions and procedures furnished us, or if there is any way in which we can

assist in rectifying the present situation, or in other words do our part to secure results, we will appreciate being so advised, and wish to assure you that we are anxious to render the best possible service in this connection.

T. K. LEGARE,  
Area Manager.

Mr. President, from time to time, when individuals who were desirous of helping in the war effort protested and came to Washington, wrote letters, or sent telegrams as to the conditions existing in that section of the United States, I did not bring the matter to the floor of the Senate, because I did not believe that was the proper place. I went from office to office. I wrote first to one and then to another. I talked first to one and then to another, hoping that some effective action might result. However, when the situation reaches such a point that one representative of the Government writes to another representative of the Government that the office is there and is completely ignored, no attention being paid to it, I suggest that if the office is not needed, and the War Production Board does not intend to have any association with the office, the office should be closed. On the other hand, however, I hope that some effort will be made by the War Production Board to utilize the available resources and manpower of South Carolina. Through the office, which has a most excellent director, and who desires to help his country, the manpower situation has been certified to by the War Manpower Commission.

#### EXTENSION OF BITUMINOUS COAL ACT OF 1937

Mr. RADCLIFFE obtained the floor.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I have been asked to yield for a moment to the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER]. I gladly do so.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce I report favorably, with amendments, House Joint Resolution 113, to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 120 days.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, the Committee on Interstate Commerce amended the joint resolution in line 5, by striking out "August" and inserting in lieu thereof "May"; and made the same amendment at the beginning of line 10, so as to make the joint resolution read:

*Resolved, etc., That (a) section 19 of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (relating to termination of the act) is amended by striking out "April 26, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "May 24, 1943."*

*(b) Section 3527 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of the bituminous coal taxes) is amended by striking out "April 25, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "May 23, 1943."*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the joint resolution was messaged to the Senate early in the afternoon. I merely wish to inquire from the able Senator from Montana, who is chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, whether the committee met and recommended the amendments.

Mr. WHEELER. The committee met at 2 o'clock, and recommended the amendments. The joint resolution was unanimously reported by the committee with these amendments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, in view of that statement, I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 120 days, which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate Commerce with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "thereof", to strike out "August" and insert in lieu thereof "May"; and at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "August" and insert "May."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 30 days."

#### ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 20) was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That when the House adjourns on Thursday, April 22, 1943, it stands adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, May 3, 1943.*

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the Speaker of the House called me this morning, and earlier today the minority leader. I told him that in view of the legislative situation in the Senate, and the unfinished business which should receive our attention, I thought I could not concur with the House in according the same privilege to the Senate. Consequently, the concurrent resolution comes over applying only to the House. The adoption of the resolution does not mean, of course, that the Senate can obtain any rest. I think that if the House feels that its work has been accomplished for the present and wishes to take a recess, it should have that privilege. I made that statement to the Speaker of the House. Therefore, I shall not object to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN ENROLLED BILL

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, very likely the Senate will shortly adjourn until Monday. I therefore ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive a message from the House relative to House Joint Resolution 113, extending the so-called Guffey Coal Act, and that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate, the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], as Acting President pro tempore, be authorized to sign the enrolled joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, at this moment I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the acting leader of the majority [Mr. HILL], as well as to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], for the fine effort which has been put forward today to the end that the Senate may not have to meet tomorrow, Good Friday.

At this time, when the world is engaged in the greatest struggle of history, I think it very appropriate for Christians to pause on the anniversary of the Crucifixion, because it was at the foot of the cross that more freedoms were guaranteed to mankind than have ever been won by all the armies of the world. I think it is to the credit of the able acting leader and, indeed, to the credit of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, which held a hurried meeting this afternoon to the end that the Senate should not be obliged to meet tomorrow. I, for one, express my sincere gratitude to Senators who made it unnecessary for the Senate to meet tomorrow.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator also add to those whom he has so kindly named the name of the able minority leader, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], who cooperated wholeheartedly in the matter?

Mr. McCARRAN. He knows that I extend that word to him because he has been looking me right in the eye ever since I took the floor. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICES OF MERCHANT SAILORS

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Order No. 178, House bill 2281.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the title of the bill for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2281) to provide for the issuance of a device in recognition of the services of merchant

sailors, reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, when the calendar was called I objected to the consideration of this bill because of the absence of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE]. If he will make a statement which justifies his request I shall not object.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Mr. President, I shall be very glad, indeed, to attempt to do what the very able Senator from Oregon requests.

When this bill came up on the calendar a few days ago certain objections were raised to its consideration. Since then the objections have been looked into carefully and they have all been withdrawn. So far as I am advised at this time, there is no objection to the bill from any source whatever.

Mr. President, the bill proposes to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors. Very properly the Government issues medals and other forms of insignia to members of the armed forces in recognition of their status in our armed forces, and also in appreciation of special services rendered, or injuries sustained.

It is highly important and certainly most appropriate that similar recognition should be accorded to members of our merchant marine. We know that the duties which they render are of incalculable benefit. We know they are subjected to gravest hazards and dangers. We know that their mortality list has been very heavy. We must do many things successfully before we win the war into which we have been forced. Nothing is more important than that we keep open at all times our lines of communications and transportation in all the oceans of the world and in most of the seas. To do this we must have enough ships. We also must have a sufficient number of officers and sailors to man them in voyages as hazardous as history has ever known. It is to the everlasting glory of our merchant marine that this magnificent result is being accomplished in spite of the deadly menace of the submarine and other hazards. This matter has been considered very carefully and as a result a plan has been proposed and embodied in this bill which calls for awarding and wearing of various forms of insignia, such as medals, buttons, and various other kinds of devices. For instance, there is provision for insignia to be given to every member of the merchant marine who serves during the war. He would receive also a special form of insignia if he serves in the war zone. There is also a special type of bar given to any sailor who is a member of the crew of a ship which has been attacked. A star is added to that bar if the seaman has had to abandon the ship because it has been torpedoed, or otherwise attacked by the enemy. There is a star for each additional instance of that kind. There is likewise a design in the nature of a medal awarded to those who are wounded while in the service. There are also provisions in the bill with regard to service flags and other forms of insignia for seamen, or members of their families, which I

shall not attempt to describe or even mention at this time.

Mr. President, this subject has been studied very carefully. The program as outlined in this bill is a very reasonable one. It is a very worthy one. A special argument for the passage of this bill arises from the fact that seamen, although rendering hazardous and indispensable service in the war, wear no uniform and therefore have no such badge of service. The carrying out of the program is in the hands of the War Shipping Administrator. It seems to me most clearly, most definitely, and most unmistakably that the passage of this bill would fit into and supplement wisely the program which the Government has already adopted of awarding insignia to members of the armed forces.

If there be any specific questions in regard to the program to which I have referred, I shall be very glad to try to answer them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2281) to provide for the issuance of a device in recognition of services of merchant sailors, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, on page 3, line 19, after the words "but only if", to strike out the word "he" and insert "the Secretary of War shall consent thereto and the Administrator."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors."

#### FAILURE OF WAR PRODUCTION BOARD TO PROMOTE PRODUCTION OF ESSENTIAL METALS

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I would not on this occasion hold the Senate for any great length of time. The thoughts I shall attempt to express have come to me by reason of the attitude assumed by the able Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK]. Undoubtedly he made some very justifiable complaints as to the treatment which his State has received at the hands of the War Production Board. I think I may, with propriety, refer to that same statement as applying to a great section of the country which has in the past, does now, and can in the future produce all of the metal necessary in any particular to sustain this war. An attempt has been made on the part of some of us who represent the great intermountain West to bring to the attention of the War Production Board the necessity of setting up within that Board a group or division which would have as its primary object and purpose the promotion and welfare of those who in the industry of mining are ready, willing, and able to produce the essentials for this war.



Mr. President, there are two things which are indispensable for the success of our armed forces. One is food; the other is metal and fiber. This is a mechanized war; this is a war that requires mechanism in every form and under many conditions. We cannot successfully prosecute this war without food for our civilian population and likewise food for our armed forces. Furthermore, we are now bound to supply food and mechanism for the armed forces and the civil populations of those who fight on the same side as do our armed forces.

It seems to me to be a short-sighted policy when the War Production Board, headed by Mr. Nelson, ignores the fact, brought to its attention time after time by a group of the Senate of the United States, that by merely organizing within the Board a division composed of men who will bend their efforts toward assisting the miners of America to produce more metals, encouragement can be given to the hundreds of thousands of men throughout the length and breadth of the land, and especially in the great mining regions of the West, to produce more and more war-essential materials.

What are those materials, Mr. President? It is a rather strange thing that in this war one metal has come out prominently that in times past was regarded as one that belonged only to the monetary systems of the world. Today industry is calling upon silver to supply a demand which was never known before. Industry is calling upon silver to supply a demand from our armed activity and our martial array.

How is silver secured in America? Whence does silver come? There are those who believe that silver comes in ledges, that it is produced by mere manual effort, that it is taken out of the ground as metal. Let me say to those who do me the courtesy to listen this afternoon that today in America silver is produced primarily as a byproduct of war-essential metals. Were it not for the copper mines, the zinc mines, and the lead mines of America we would produce scarcely sufficient silver for common, ordinary currency and common, ordinary use.

Let me refer to the fact that in 1942 the mints of America used in making coins, which were demanded by the American people, 85,000,000 ounces of silver; while in 1942, the same year, all the mines of America produced only 54,000,000 ounces of silver. So it is manifest that the demand for silver money in America far exceeds the present-day American production of silver.

What else is there in connection with that metal? I have told the Senate that silver is produced almost entirely as a byproduct of other war-essential metals. Those war-essential metals are copper, lead, and zinc. The greatest quantum of silver comes from copper. In other words, if we close down the copper mines of America, we will produce little silver; and, vice versa, if we reduce the price of silver we will produce little copper, because the copper mines of America today are absolutely dependent upon the byproduct of silver in order to maintain their running costs.

Mr. President, what I rose to say was not particularly pertaining to silver but more especially to call attention to the fact that the War Production Board, instead of lending encouragement to the miners of America to produce war-essential metals, has discouraged the production of war-essential metals. Copper, lead, zinc, manganese, mercury, chrome, all these metals, can be produced in America in quantities sufficient to supply our war needs; but the War Production Board has called into its midst too many dollar-a-year men who are interested in private industry, in their principal vocations, which, to a large extent, are those which have engrossed their attention for years past and which are now paying them their salaries. They receive a dollar a year from the Government of the United States but they are receiving handsome salaries from industries they represent.

If the War Production Board would but do what the mining group of this body is urging them to do, formulate within the War Production Board a mining division seeking to promote the production of war-essential metals, we would not lose the shipping that is being lost on the Caribbean, for that shipping is carrying ore coming from South America. We would devote our shipping to other uses, because we would be able to produce right here in America all the essential metals which are necessary. Failure to take such a step redounds to the discredit of the War Production Board, and, indeed, I say now to the discredit of Mr. Donald Nelson because he has promised us time and again that he would set up in the War Production Board a group that would represent in reality the mining industry of America. I am wondering why Mr. Nelson always changes his mind after he leaves a conference with Senators who are members of the mining group. He conferred with the mining Senators on March 12. He promised then to be back within a month with a plan and a program along the lines suggested at that conference. The month was up 10 days ago and Mr. Nelson has not come back to us with any plan or program.

Time after time he makes the promise, and time after time he breaks his promise after he goes back to his Board. I can tell the reason if anyone desires to know it. It is because after Mr. Nelson goes back to his Board he confers with the dollar-a-year men who represent certain interests on that Board and who are not willing to set up within the Board a group that would promote greater production of war-essential metals within America. If anyone doubts that statement, let him come before the group of the Senate of the United States which has repeatedly called Mr. Nelson, and to which group Mr. Nelson has just as repeatedly made the promise that he would set up such a section within the War Production Board.

Mr. President, it is time that Mr. Donald Nelson either keep his word with essential industry in the United States, or resign, because America must win the war, Donald Nelson to the contrary notwithstanding, if it need be put that

way. It is time Mr. Nelson turned his ear to those who are willing to produce the things which will win the war, rather than lend his ear to those who seem to turn him after he gives his promise.

#### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL JEFFERSON BICENTENARY COMMITTEE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 47.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the joint resolution by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A resolution (S. J. Res. 47) providing for the appointment of a National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee to carry out under the general direction of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson appropriate exercises and activities in recognition of the services and contributions of Thomas Jefferson to the farmers and the agriculture of the Nation.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was read, as follows:

Whereas the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three marks the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has set aside the year 1943 as a year of celebration of this important event by appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the Nation; and

Whereas Congress has created the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson; and

Whereas Thomas Jefferson is revered as a patriotic statesman and philosopher, as author of the Declaration of Independence, for his services as a citizen of Virginia, as President of the United States, as a man of abiding passion for human liberty and the sacred rights of the common people, and as one who, throughout his entire career, remained preeminently and above all a farmer, devoted to the cultivation of his farms and the improvement of agriculture; and

Whereas he was one of the leading farmers of his time in the United States and was profoundly interested in the sciences related to agriculture and more than any other one person can be regarded as the father and patron of the scientific agricultural developments since his time; and

Whereas he practiced rotations of crops and diversified farming; introduced and improved the breeding of domestic animals and plants; contributed to the improvement of farm implements, such as the plow; encouraged the growing and use of fruits, vegetables, and other domestic products; encouraged research as to methods of control of insect pests; practiced and advocated control of soil erosion, and stood for the conservation of agricultural resources; and

Whereas as the founder of the University of Virginia, he made provision for a professorship of agriculture and helped start a train of events which led to the creation of agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and the research, educational, and other services of the Federal Department of Agriculture; and

Whereas, in his first administration as President of the United States, the national domain was enlarged by the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory, a great farming area

which gave us a leading position in the agriculture of the world and enables us to serve as a source of food for our fighting allies; and

Whereas throughout his whole social philosophy runs a theme which recognizes the dignity of the agricultural way of life and a deep appreciation of the satisfactions which accrue, through science, education, and faith, to the farm family and the rural community; and

Whereas he recognized the importance of the perpetuation of a sound agriculture as a paramount factor in the development of the economy and the permanence of our national institutions; and

Whereas by reason of his contributions to agricultural philosophy, science, education, farm management, and practice, he is recognized as one of the great leaders among the farmers of this country, who are now engaged in a vital part of the war effort; and

Whereas as a figure, against the background of the soil of the land he loved, he stands as a symbol of its values, democracy and freedom, for the preservation of which the American farmers and all connected with the industry of agriculture are now contributing their maximum effort; and

Whereas it is appropriate that his services to agriculture should be duly recognized and brought to public attention in this anniversary year; and

Whereas many public and private institutions in the service of agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the State colleges of agriculture and organizations composed of farmers and their families are anxious to participate in activities in recognition of our great debt to Jefferson as a farmer, agricultural philosopher, statesman, and educator and leader in scientific agriculture: Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That there be created, under the auspices of and in cooperation with the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby appointed chairman of and is hereby authorized to organize such committee. The President pro tempore of the Senate shall appoint as members of the committee five Members of the Senate. The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint as members of the committee five Members of the House of Representatives. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to appoint in his discretion an appropriate number of members of the committee representing the following agricultural organizations:

United States Department of Agriculture.

The land-grant colleges (including the colleges of agriculture, the agricultural experiment stations, and the agricultural extension services).

National farm organizations.

The agricultural press.

Scientific and learned societies dealing with agriculture.

The Office of Education.

The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to appoint a secretary for the committee. All members of the committee are to serve without compensation. The duties of the committee shall be to assist in bringing to the attention of the people of the United States the great services rendered by Jefferson to agriculture and to encourage and promote appropriate and timely activities in connection with the agricultural aspects of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, in the various agricultural meetings to be held during the current year, to encourage appropriate programs dealing with Jefferson and agriculture in the United States Department of Agriculture

and the land-grant colleges, to encourage widespread dissemination through the press, the radio, farmers' meetings, the rural schools and agricultural high schools, and so forth, information about Jefferson and to otherwise cooperate with the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to say that the joint resolution was introduced by me at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wickard. It provides for the appointment of a National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee, to function in cooperation with the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson. It carries no appropriation.

The purpose is to call to the attention of the people of the United States the great services rendered by Jefferson to agriculture, and to encourage and promote appropriate and timely activities in connection with the agricultural aspects of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Jefferson.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Has the proposal anything to do with Jefferson's statement that when Washington tells us when to plant and when to sow and when to reap we shall go hungry?

Mr. BYRD. I was about to say that I hope the adoption of this measure will induce the Department of Agriculture to follow the teachings and principles of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I should like to say, for the benefit of the senior Senator from Michigan, that next Monday I shall offer for the RECORD discussions and extracts from letters Thomas Jefferson wrote in his many years of correspondence.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for the advice. I rather suspect that I need to read those documents less than does the Senator from Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### EXECUTION OF AMERICAN AVIATORS BY JAPAN

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the newspapers of yesterday evening and this morning carried a story of the execution by the Japanese of some American aviators who were captured in April 1942 when that distinguished aviator, Gen. James H. Doolittle, conducted a raid on the islands of Japan, in particular over the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama. Reading from the New York Times briefly an account of this story, I find it stated:

The Japanese Government has barbarously executed some of the eight American aviators captured from Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's raid on Japan April 18, 1942, on the grounds that they intentionally bombed nonmilitary

installations and deliberately fired on civilians. The exact number is not known here.

This was announced by President Roosevelt today in a statement issued from the White House "with a feeling of deepest horror." The feeling "will be shared by all civilized peoples," the President stated.

Earlier in the day the statement of the President on this subject was placed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, early in this session I introduced a bill, Senate bill 779, which was entitled "A bill to provide for the taking into custody, during the continuation of the existing war between the United States and Japan, of any or all Japanese residing in or found in the United States." The preamble of the bill reads as follows:

Whereas all Japanese born in the United States are considered, under the laws of Japan, to be citizens or subjects of and to owe allegiance to Japan; and

Whereas Japanese are of a race or nationality ineligible to become naturalized citizens of the United States.

A bill of the same type was introduced late in the last session. It was referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Immigration of which the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], and I were members. Late in the session the bill was reported favorably, but, because of lack of time, and for other reasons, it was not pressed, at the comparatively late hour when it was reported.

Senate bill 779 is substantially the same as the bill introduced at the last session. In hearings which were held on the bill last year an old report, probably 40 years old, at least many years old, which had lain for many years in the State Department, was dug up by the committee. In that report—a report made by a committee which had been appointed to investigate conditions in the Hawaiian Islands, as I recall, with respect to the presence of Japanese there—the type of cruel treatment imposed upon the white people of those islands, and all others there, by the Japanese, was shown. The type and character of the Japanese in the islands was specifically mentioned in the report, and in the proof on which the report was based, demonstrating that they maintained a system of constantly spying on all others except those of their own race, the system being extended to the servants who worked in the households of American citizens in the islands.

When I made an address on this floor last year in behalf of the bill I introduced at that time, which, as I have said, was largely the same as Senate bill 779, which I have introduced at this session, I stated that the Japanese were a race so utterly different in all their characteristics from the people of the United States of America that the very thought of them becoming citizens of the United States or being by any sort of hook or crook accorded rights of citizenship, was to my conception not only absurd, but utterly out of keeping with the ideas of Americanism and of American citizenship. The Japanese are not an assimilable race. Their ideas of religion, their ideas of government, their social ideas, are all utterly



different from those of the people of the United States.

It was my hope, at the time the bill was introduced, and it is still my hope in the introduction of Senate bill 779, that it might bring about a review by the courts of a law on this subject, to the end that certain cases of the past, especially the leading case in the past which, under the fourteenth amendment, conferred American citizenship on Japanese born in this country, might be reversed, and that they might not be allowed the rights of citizenship.

In my judgment, they are inherently a kind of people who are not and can never be in any sense of the word honest. Today the news which is carried in the newspapers concerning the execution of helpless prisoners of war confirms that statement. The words which the President of the United States used in stating that the people of America read this news with the feeling of the deepest horror are mild indeed.

A few days ago Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, who as commanding general of the western defense command conducted the evacuation and relocation, was quoted as declaring:

A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not. \* \* \* The west coast is too vital and too vulnerable to take any chances.

Mr. President, I applaud those words and endorse them. I believe them. I believe that the history of the Japanese race has proven to the absolute satisfaction of every American citizen—and when I say "American citizen" in my own mind I exclude the Japanese—that the Japanese are utterly dishonest, that they are constitutionally deceptive. I do not believe there stands today upon the free soil—if I may call it so—of the United States of America one single solitary person with Japanese blood in his veins who will not stab you in the back. Show me a Jap and I will show you a person who is the embodiment of treachery and deception.

Mr. President, the statement made by General DeWitt was criticized by the Washington Post in an editorial on the 15th day of April, purely on the ground that it was intemperate, because it was critical of people who, by reason of their birth, had a right to claim American citizenship. I go back to the case, Mr. President, which is styled United States versus Wong Kim Ark, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States 45 or 50 years ago. In that case a dissenting opinion was written by the Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, and concurred in by one or two other members of the Court, which to my mind was basically sound, and which should have been the majority opinion. But by a divided Court, citizenship in that case was accorded to an oriental. So I go back to that case. I think the decision in that case, so far as it concerns the Japanese of today, was one of the great mistakes which has been made by the courts of America. I believe that a review of that case today—and, of course, it could be reviewed if the courts were presented with a case which would justify a review—would result in a reversal, and that citizenship

would be taken away from the Japanese. By reason of their presence here our very freedom is at stake. They have proven, as I have said, that they do not think along the lines Americans think. They have proven themselves to be utterly unworthy of any of the rights which our constitutional Government affords to its citizens and to others.

I quote from an editorial in today's New York Times which comments upon the horrible thing which was reported in yesterday's newspapers:

In defiance of every law of civilized warfare the Japanese Government has murdered in cold blood some of the American flyers who bombed military objectives in Tokyo and other centers of war production. To this brutal act of a government whose thin veneer of modernism covers a primitive savagery the only possible answer has been made by our State Department. We shall hold personally responsible those who were guilty of this crime, however high or low their station, and we shall in due course bring these evil men to justice. We shall hold equally responsible any officers of the Japanese Government who may be reckless enough and brutal enough to commit such crimes in future.

Also in today's Evening Star is published an editorial entitled "Murder in Cold Blood." I read a portion of the editorial:

It has been perfectly evident for a long time that the Japanese are not to be measured by any civilized standard of decency. Nevertheless, the official announcement that they have put to death some of the American aviators who fell into their hands after the raid of last April comes as a sickening shock.

The State Department, in a communication to the Japanese Government, has characterized the execution of these men—their number and identities remain unknown—as murder in cold blood. And this Government has threatened the guilty Japanese with appropriate punishment when the war is won. But let us not deceive ourselves.

Neither threats nor the strongest of official condemnations will have the slightest influence in Japan. For 10 long years the Japanese have piled murder upon murder, outrage upon outrage, and nothing that we may say is going to change their character. As a class the men who dominate Japan are barbarous and depraved, but they are also tough and determined. They will not be won over by kindness, nor intimidated by promises of punishment. There is but one thing for us to do, and that is to destroy them.

Mr. President, I endorse that editorial 100 percent.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Tennessee yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator referred to the favorable report of the bill made by the Committee on Immigration. I should like to ask the Senator whether the subcommittee reported unanimously to the committee on the measure.

Mr. STEWART. Yes, it did.

Mr. MAYBANK. There was not a dissenting vote, as I remember, in the full committee.

Mr. STEWART. The subcommittee reported the bill unanimously to the full committee, and as I recall, the full committee reported the bill unanimously to

the Senate, and it was placed on the Senate Calendar.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should also like to ask the Senator from Tennessee if it is not true that the subcommittee studied the report which was made by General Summerall about 20 years ago, which went into many details in describing the horrible conditions which at that time existed in Hawaii, and which in some instances practically warned us at that time of what was coming?

Mr. STEWART. That is entirely correct. I have forgotten the number of years ago the report was made. I think I referred to it as 40 years ago, but it was some 20 or 30 years ago that the report was filed by General Summerall, who later, after he retired, became the head of one of the schools in the Senator's State in South Carolina, the Citadel, if I am not mistaken. I believe he was Governor General of the islands at the time the report was made, but at any rate he figured in the report, and it was called the Summerall Report, as I remember. The Senator is correct in his statement. I think the words of that report, as I stated at the time the committee reported the bill to the Senate, were absolutely true and they were strangely prophetic of what later occurred.

Mr. President, the Japanese Government says that it executed some of our airmen on the ground that they intentionally bombed nonmilitary installations, and deliberately fired on civilians. Under what claim of authority do the Japanese execute citizens of any country for firing on anybody, women, men, children, defended or defenseless? The Japanese bombed the open city of Manila. They stabbed America in the back at Pearl Harbor. I say that where there is one drop of Japanese blood there is absolute Japanese treachery. I hope to God that the Congress of the United States will enact the proposed legislation, or some other legislation which will take away from these yellow devils their right of claim of citizenship in a country which boasts of the patriotism of its people and of the liberties they enjoy. The Japanese have no right to it.

Mr. President, one more word and I am through. Some persons might say that the men at the helm of the Japanese Government are to blame for this war and the cold-blooded act recited in today's newspapers, and that the common run of the Japanese are not to blame. I have no patience with that philosophy. The men at the helm of the Japanese Government are the same as the Japanese who occupy the lowliest positions. I have no patience with the statement or feeling or philosophy that only the ones at the head of the Japanese Government are to blame, they are all to blame alike because they are all alike. I believe—and I should like to emphasize this point—that "once a Jap, always a Jap." It shall be my purpose to urge the enactment of Senate bill 779, to the end that it or some similar legislation shall be placed upon the statute books.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Fred W. Jandry, of Wisconsin, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul; and

Austin R. Preston, of New York, Foreign Service officer of class 4 and secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be a consul general.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Sundry officers for appointment in various States of the Union and in the Washington office, all under the War Manpower Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

#### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nominations in the War Manpower Commission be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the War Manpower Commission are confirmed en bloc.

#### SELECTIVE SERVICE—HOLMES B. SPRINGS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Holmes B. Springs to be State director of selective service for South Carolina.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nomination be confirmed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nominations in the Army be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc.

#### THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. HILL. I move that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Navy nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of all confirmations made by the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 26, 1943, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 22, 1943:

##### WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

##### APPOINTMENTS

William Gordon Ennis, of Connecticut, to be area director, at \$6,500 per annum, in the Hartford area office.

James Asbury Downey, Jr., of Alabama, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Birmingham area office.

Harry Hardie, of Maryland, to be senior manpower utilization consultant, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Washington regional office.

William Harry Barron, Jr., of Missouri, to be housing and transportation specialist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Kansas City regional office.

Ben Alvin Barnard, of California, to be senior training specialist, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Los Angeles area office.

Dale Yoder, of Minnesota, to be Chief of the Planning Division in the Bureau of Program Planning and Review, at \$8,000 per annum, in the Washington office.

Chester A. Smith, of Minnesota, to be principal administrative analyst in the Office for Field Management, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Washington office.

Henry K. Arneson, of Arizona, to be area director for Arizona, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Phoenix office.

Richard H. Abbott, of Ohio, to be principal manpower utilization consultant, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Cleveland regional office.

Mary E. Miller Dewey, of Connecticut, to be area director, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Waterbury area office.

Harold Philip Redden, of Massachusetts, to be area director, at \$5,600 per annum, in the Springfield area office.

Vincent DePaul Murphy, of New York, to be area director, at \$4,600 per annum, in the Utica area office.

##### SELECTIVE SERVICE

Holmes B. Springs to be State director of selective service for South Carolina, with compensation at the rate of \$5,600 per annum.

##### IN THE ARMY

##### APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER IN THE REGULAR ARMY

##### To Quartermaster Corps

Capt. Everett Clifton Hayden

##### To Finance Department

First Lt. Charles Burnham Milliken

First Lt. William Edward Sievers

##### To Ordnance Department

First Lt. Robert Gardner Baker

##### To Infantry

Second Lt. George Rayens Grant

##### To Air Corps

Maj. John Porter Kidwell

First Lt. Joseph George Focht

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY

Charles Lewis Clifford to be colonel, Cavalry, with rank from March 30, 1943.

Oscar Otto Kuentz to be colonel, Corps of Engineers, with rank from April 1, 1943.

##### IN THE NAVY

##### TO BE COMMODORES IN THE NAVY, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE

Oscar Smith to be commodore, while serving as commander, Special Task Force No. 1, United States Fleet, to rank from April 12, 1943.

Lee P. Johnson to be commodore, while serving as commander rear echelon, Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet, to rank from April 12, 1943.

Robert G. Coman to be commodore, while serving as commander, Service Force, Seventh Fleet (South West Pacific Force), to rank from April 12, 1943.

Lawrence F. Reifsnider to be commodore, while serving as commander transports, Amphibious Force, Third Fleet (South Pacific Force), to rank from April 12, 1943.

##### POSTMASTERS

##### LOUISIANA

Robert Lane Colvin, Dubach.

##### NEW JERSEY

Rose B. Sokolowski, Alpha.

Philip L. Fellingner, East Orange.

Mildred Mullen, Oceanport.

Theresa O'Farrell Wood, West Long Branch.

##### PENNSYLVANIA

John B. Newhart, Alderson.

J. Arthur Walter, Claysburg.

Wilmer F. Sowers, Green Lane.

Wilmer S. Knipe, Horsham.

Edwin W. Henry, Jr., Hulmeville.

Nora J. Brendlinger, New Florence.

James W. Hatch, North Girard.

Peter Renaldo, Roseto.

Milton E. Spahr, Shepherdstown.

Wave L. Blakeslee, Spartansburg.

George D. Arner, Weissport.

##### TENNESSEE

Vola W. Mansfield, Dunlap.

William P. Stone, Lynchburg.

Lois Caruthers, Whiteville.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1943

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thine only begotten Son, our Saviour, comes to the portal of death to tread the wine press alone—all for us, all for us. We would not implore Thee to withhold Him from the valley of pain, but pray, have mercy upon us as grief for His fate lies deep in our breasts. In the garden, beneath a sky palled with tragedy, He weeps alone, bearing the iniquity of us all. In the tearful gloom we thank Thee that His suffering is destined to become a glorious harvest for all humanity. Today in the valley of sorrow inspire us to rise to the mount of humble prayer to praise Thee that Thou art the shadow of every noble soul; in every garden of grief weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. As every life has its Gethsemane, O help us to learn its lesson, acquire its discipline, and kiss the chastening rod which smites us. In our days grant that the angels which comforted our Saviour may minister unto us courage and peace. He who knocks at the door of our hearts and gave blessing; the One who stretched His



arm when we were burdened, saying, "Come unto me"; the One who stood by us in every dark hour when the waves were high and the day was dark—O this is the Christ who shall be our King and our Lord, and in the radiance of His presence we shall dwell forever. In His holy name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### ESTATE OF JOHN J. WARD

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I present a privileged resolution (H. Res. 217, Rept. No. 377) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Mrs. John J. Ward, widow of John J. Ward, late an employee of the House, a sum equal to 6 months' salary compensation at the rate he was receiving at the time of his death, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 to defray funeral expenses of the said John J. Ward.

The resolution was agreed to.

#### STUDY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 219, Rept. No. 378) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 159 incurred by the Committee on Insular Affairs, including expenditures for the employment of legal services, accountants, experts, and clerical, stenographic assistants, together with incidental and traveling expenses of such committee or any member of a subcommittee thereof and of any agent, assistant, or employee of such committee or subcommittee, as well as any witness or witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the committee or any subcommittee thereof, not to exceed \$25,000, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or by any subcommittee thereof conducting such investigation signed by the chairman of the committee and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

Sec. 2. That the official committee reporters may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia if not otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. COCHRAN. Does the gentleman wish to speak to the resolution?

Mr. RANKIN. I wish to talk about this insular investigation and some other investigations of a similar nature.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I will yield to the gentleman from Mississippi, but before doing so permit me to say that the House day before yesterday passed a resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Insular Affairs to make an investigation into the political, economic, and social conditions existing in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico is a long ways off; the Members cannot walk there. This resolution is to provide money for the expenses of the investigation that the House has already authorized. I may say that the sum is small in com-

parison with some of the resolutions that have been passed for other committees. Both the chairman and ranking minority members of the Committee on Insular Affairs felt however that it was sufficient. It is a unanimous report from the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

#### THE BRUTAL MURDER OF OUR AVIATORS BY JAPAN

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, the news given out at the White House on yesterday of the brutal murder of our brave aviators by the savage Japanese ought to convince the maudlin sentimentalists in this country that in fighting the Japs we are fighting a bunch of beasts, not a nation of human beings. That ought to warn these misguided "uplifters" who are trying to scatter the Japanese all over this country, that they are planting a poison that will harass our people and their children for generations to come.

I agree with General DeWitt: "Once a Jap, always a Jap."

I was on the investigating committee that went to Hawaii in 1937, and when I came back I told the Members of this House, as best I could, just what we were up against with reference to the Japs.

While we were conducting that investigation a high-ranking Japanese official came into the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in Honolulu, and the Japanese working in the hotel, who had been born in Hawaii, and probably their parents before them had been born there, bowed before him until their heads touched the floor.

But they are sending these Japanese down South where we do not want them, and where nobody would trust one of them as far as you could see him.

The other day a Japanese officer that had been captured by our men on Guadalcanal was sent to one of these concentration camps in the South, and whenever he approached them the other Japanese, although they were born in Hawaii, California, Oregon, or Washington—American born, if you please—they bowed until their heads touched the ground.

They are loyal to Japan and to Japan only, and I warn you now that not one of them could be trusted at any time, anywhere.

I am glad the administration is waking up. I wish a couple of Cabinet officers had woken up before Pearl Harbor and had had the Hawaiian Islands patrolled for a thousand miles around; then we would have had no Pearl Harbor disaster. But I am telling you now that General MacArthur is right in appealing to us for all the help we can give now. Our boys on Guadalcanal, in Australia, and throughout the whole Pacific area, are giving their lives to protect this country against these savage apes; and it is our duty to recognize the fact that Japan is our greatest menace, our permanent enemy, and to send all the help we can at once.

Japan must be destroyed.

If we delay until Australia is overrun and her white women and children murdered by these ruthless barbarians, we are likely to lose this war.

Let us put a stop to these maudlin sentimentalists in key positions trying to jam these Japanese down the throats of our white people.

Let us realize that we are in a war with the most dangerous, the most dastardly, and the most brutal enemy that ever attacked the United States of America, or ever threatened the white man's civilization in any quarter of the globe, and send our brave fighting forces in the Pacific area everything necessary to wipe this loathsome menace from the face of the earth.

Under permission granted me to extend my remarks, I am inserting here a speech which I made on this subject more than a year ago. In it you will find an excerpt from an opinion of the late Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that these Japanese are not and cannot become American citizens.

God speed the day when we will have a Supreme Court that will follow that opinion of Chief Justice Fuller and save our country forever from the Japanese peril.

The speech referred to follows:

(Speech of Hon. JOHN E. RANKIN, of Mississippi, in the House of Representatives, Monday, February 23, 1942.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to renew my insistence that the Japanese in this country, in Alaska, and in Hawaii be placed in concentration camps at once.

In an Associated Press article which appeared in the Washington Post this morning we find the following significant statements:

[From the Washington Post of February 23, 1942]

"SIX THOUSAND ALIENS ROUNDED UP ON WEST COAST—MANY JAP RESERVE OFFICERS AMONG THEM; ARMS CACHES FOUND"

"SAN FRANCISCO, February 22.—Raiding from Canada to the Mexican border, the Federal Bureau of Investigation scored the first triumphs of the war in the Pacific Coast States.

"Since February 2, its swiftly moving agents have questioned at least 6,000 Japanese, German, and Italian aliens, and seized sufficient numbers of these enemy nationals to have comprised a menacing force of spies and saboteurs.

"Some of those rounded up were reserve officers in the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, and members of Japanese secret societies directed from Tokyo.

#### "Many firearms taken"

"Federal Bureau of Investigation men have confiscated more than 80,000 rounds of ammunition, hundreds of firearms of all kinds, and various explosives capable of causing extensive destruction.

"In the hands of enemy aliens the agents have found strange items—American naval signal flags, military uniforms, an oddly built therapeutic treatment machine capable of sending short-distance radio messages.

"And they have discovered, according to California's attorney general, strange and possibly sinister coincidences—Japanese using the citizenship of their American-born children to control land completely surrounding California aircraft plants, and Japanese purportedly making a living by farming in military areas on ground that obviously couldn't provide them a livelihood.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation agents have pounced on aliens and contraband in the vicinity of such vital areas as the Bremerton (Wash.) Navy Yard; the Mare Island Navy Yard, near Vallejo, Calif.; the United

States Naval Training Station at San Diego, Calif.; Army Air Corps and blimp base at Sunnyvale, Calif.; and Terminal Island naval and shipbuilding area in Los Angeles Harbor.

#### "Use of surprise tactics"

"In this drive against potential fifth columnists, the 350 Federal Bureau of Investigation men on the west coast, backed by local enforcement officers, have utilized the element of surprise, keeping enemy aliens guessing at where they will strike next.

"Launching the raids in northern California early this month, Nat J. L. Pieper, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, San Francisco office, explained:

"We're doing this on definite suspicions of espionage."

"The latest coast-wide mass sorties this week end, resulting in apprehension of hundreds of aliens after thousands were grilled, apparently were to effect a final clean-up before Pacific coast military areas are placed under strict Army rule by virtue of a new Presidential decree."

Mr. Speaker, this morning's paper also carried the following Associated Press story with reference to the Civil Liberties Union:

#### "CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION PROTESTS REMOVAL ORDER"

"New York, February 22.—The American Civil Liberties Union today protested as 'unprecedented and founded on no specific evidence of need,' President Roosevelt's Executive order establishing military areas from which citizens or aliens may be removed."

This Civil Liberties Union has long been regarded by many as a communistic and un-American organization. Recently the head of this Civil Liberties Union is quoted as having stated that "the unhappy people of Japan are our brothers."

Well, so far as I am concerned, I am ready to become "our brothers' keeper" for the duration of this emergency by putting them every one in concentration camps until the war is over, then shipping them back to Asia and never permitting another one to come to this country to live.

I wonder how it sounds to our boys in the service who are offering their lives for this country to read where this Civil Liberties Union is protesting against our trying to protect the American people from these treacherous Japs. It is about time the Government looked into this Civil Liberties Union, and put a stop to its attempts to stir up race trouble along the Atlantic seaboard, here in Washington, and throughout the Southern States. It would be interesting to know how many of its members belong to an organization that is dedicated to the overthrow of this Government.

It is well-known that Hawaiian-born Japanese, who claim the protection of the American flag, were giving information to Japan by radio, telephone, flashlight, and other signals prior to and during the Pearl Harbor attack, and have been doing so since—just as these American-born Japs are now doing along the Pacific coast.

Unless we drive the Japanese entirely out of Hawaii, they are going to drive us out. While the Germans and Italians are attacking us in front, these treacherous Japs, who have sponged on our generosity for their very existence, are now driving the dagger in our backs, and at the same time their racial cohorts are undermining and sabotaging us up and down the Pacific coast and throughout the Hawaiian Islands.

We should round up and confine every German and every Italian in this country about whose loyalty there is the slightest question. We cannot afford to take chances with them. And when it comes to the Japanese, we should make it unanimous. Once a Jap, always a Jap. We cannot afford to trust any of them. The leopard cannot change his spots.

You will note also that these American- or Hawaiian-born Japs are using their alleged American citizenship to help destroy this country.

This is war. Our country, our homes, our civilization, our way of life are threatened on every hand. We cannot afford to take chances.

The Civil Liberties Union says the President's action in going after these Japs is "unprecedented and founded on no specific evidence of need."

How much more specific evidence of need does the Civil Liberties Union want us to have than Pearl Harbor and the revelations that have been uncovered relative to these Japs since the Pearl Harbor attack? As for such action being unprecedented, let me remind these newcomers to our shores that Andrew Jackson was accused of acting without precedent on a similar occasion more than a hundred years ago, when he moved certain Indian tribes in order to avoid further trouble. We should follow Andrew Jackson's example now.

Japanese fifth columnists have been stirring race trouble in this country for a long time. I am told that they have been so successful among the Negroes in Harlem, New York, that the city authorities have entirely lost control and have called upon the State of New York to help maintain law and order. They are working through such organizations as this Civil Liberties Union and associations for the advancement of the colored races. In my opinion, they are behind this drive to try to stir up trouble between the whites and the Negroes here in Washington by trying to force Negroes into hotels, restaurants, picture shows, and other public places. They know that, if they can start race riots in Washington and throughout the country, it will aid them in their nefarious designs against the people of the United States.

A news item from Tokyo on November 29, 1941, under the heading "Japs see United States color problem," we find the following striking statement from Yoshichi Nagatani, who is referred to by the Japanese press as a "prominent businessman and expert on America," in which he is quoted as saying:

"When it becomes plain that America is going on the rocks, 20,000,000 Negroes, 10,000,000 Americans with Axis antecedents, 10,000,000 unemployed, and 5,000,000 members of labor unions, and numerous Communists will rise in revolt and create chaos."

Nagatani goes on to refer to President Roosevelt as a "buffoon," and predicts that the first Japanese victory "will result in confusion throughout the United States."

Remember this statement was published just 8 days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. I do not know who led this Japanese spy to believe that all the American Negroes could be deluded into such a trap. If these agitators will let the Negroes alone, we will have no trouble with them. The white people of the South who have always been the Negroes' best friends, and who know the Negro problem, will have no trouble with the colored race if these fifth columnists and the flannel-mouthed agitators throughout the country will let them alone.

It is silly and stupid for the Japs, or any other enemy, to expect support from the patriotic laboring men and women of this Nation, and, so far as their Communist cohorts are concerned, it is high time that everyone of them who agitates trouble of any kind in this country was taken in hand.

It is being argued in some quarters that we do not have the constitutional right to handle the Japanese who are born in this country. They take the position that these Japanese are American citizens and entitled to the same rights as are the descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. I most emphatically deny that assertion. These Japanese are not citizens of the United States and never can be. The clause

of the Constitution upon which this argument relies reads as follows:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside."

My contention is that these Japanese do not come within that provision of the Constitution. Their parents could not become citizens of the United States under our laws, but remained citizens of Japan. Legally they were mere visitors to our shores, and when their children were born they became citizens of Japan; and being citizens of Japan their children also took the same status. While born in the United States, they did not become citizens because they were not subject to the jurisdiction thereof, but were subjects of Japan. I know that a different position was once taken by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *United States v. Wong Kim Ark* (169 U. S. Reports, p. 649), in the face of a powerful dissenting opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. I believe that Judge Fuller was entirely correct in his dissenting opinion, and that if this matter were put before the Supreme Court today the decision of the Court at that time would be reversed, and Chief Justice Fuller's position would be sustained. I know the American people would sustain him.

In that dissenting opinion Chief Justice Fuller said:

"I cannot concur in the opinion and judgment of the Court in this case."

"The proposition is that a child born in this country of parents who were not citizens of the United States, and under the laws of their own country and of the United States could not become such—as was the fact from the beginning of the Government in respect of the class of aliens to which the parents in this instance belonged—is from the moment of his birth a citizen of the United States, by virtue of the first clause of the fourteenth amendment, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding."

"The argument is, that although the Constitution prior to that amendment nowhere attempted to define the words 'citizen of the United States' and 'natural-born citizens' as used therein, yet that it must be interpreted in the light of the English common-law rule which made the place of birth the criterion of nationality; that that rule was in force in all the English colonies upon this continent down to the time of the Declaration of Independence, and in the United States afterward, and continued to prevail under the Constitution as originally established; and that before the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the adoption of the constitutional amendment, all white persons, at least, born within the sovereignty of the United States, whether children of citizens or of foreigners, excepting only children of ambassadors or public ministers of a foreign government, were native-born citizens of the United States."

"Thus the fourteenth amendment is held to be merely declaratory except that it brings all persons, irrespective of color, within the scope of the alleged rule, and puts that rule beyond the control of the legislative power."

"If the conclusion of the majority opinion is correct, then the children of citizens of the United States, who have been born abroad since July 28, 1868, when the amendment was declared ratified, were, and are, aliens, unless they have, or shall on attaining majority become citizens by naturalization in the United States, and no statutory provision to the contrary is of any force or effect. And children who are aliens by descent, but born on our soil, are exempted from the exercise of the power to exclude or to expel aliens, or any class of aliens, so often maintained by this Court, an exemption apparently disregarded by the acts in respect of the exclusion of persons of Chinese descent."



"Obviously, where the Constitution deals with common-law rights and uses common-law phraseology, its language should be read in the light of the common law; but when the question arises as to what constitutes citizenship of the Nation, involving, as it does, international relations, and political, as contradistinguished from civil status, international principles must be considered, and, unless the municipal law of England appears to have been affirmatively accepted, it cannot be allowed to control in the matter of construction.

"Nationality is essentially a political idea, and belongs to the sphere of public law. Hence Mr. Justice Story, in *Shanks v. Dupont* (3 Pet. 242, 248), said that the incapacities of *femes covert*, at common law, 'do not reach their political rights, nor prevent their acquiring or losing a national character. Those political rights do not stand upon the mere doctrines of municipal law, applicable to ordinary transactions, but stand upon the more general principles of the law of nations.'"

In this dissenting opinion, Justice Fuller quotes from Vattel, one of the world's greatest authorities on international law. In that connection, he says:

"Before the revolution, the views of the publicists had been thus put by Vattel: 'The natives, or natural-born citizens, are those born in the country, of parents who are citizens. As the society cannot exist and perpetuate itself otherwise than by the children of the citizens, those children naturally follow the condition of their fathers, and succeed to all their rights. The society is supposed to desire this, in consequence of what it owes to its own preservation; and it is presumed, as matter of course, that each citizen, on entering into society, reserves to his children the right of becoming members of it. The country of the fathers is therefore that of the children; and these become true citizens merely by their tacit consent. We shall soon see whether, on their coming to the years of discretion, they may renounce their right, and what they owe to the society in which they were born. I say that, in order to be of the country, it is necessary that a person be born of a father who is a citizen; for, if he is born thereof a foreigner, it will be only the place of his birth, and not his country' (book I, ch. 19, No. 212). 'The true bond which connects the child with the body politic is not the matter of an inanimate piece of land, but the moral relations of his parentage. The place of birth produces no change in the rule that children follow the condition of their fathers, for it is not naturally the place of birth that gives rights, but extraction.'"

In concluding his dissenting opinion, Chief Justice Fuller says:

"It is not to be admitted that the children of persons so situated become citizens by the accident of birth. On the contrary, I am of opinion that the President and Senate by treaty, and the Congress by naturalization, have the power, notwithstanding the fourteenth amendment, to prescribe that all persons of a particular race, or their children, cannot become citizens, and that it results that the consent to allow such persons to come into and reside within our geographical limits does not carry with it the imposition of citizenship upon children born to them while in this country under such consent, in spite of treaty and statute.

"In other words, the fourteenth amendment does not exclude from citizenship by birth children born in the United States of parents permanently located therein and who might themselves become citizens; nor, on the other hand, does it arbitrarily make citizens of children born in the United States of parents who, according to the will of their native government and of this Government, are and must remain aliens."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is my contention that since these Japanese could not be-

come citizens of this country, but remain citizens of Japan, their legal status was that of visitors to our shores and their children became subjects of Japan and not citizens of the United States, and that their children's children assumed the same status.

The truth of the business is that these facts have been recognized by Japan from the beginning, and by these Japanese themselves. When these children are born, their names are registered with the Japanese consul, who sends them in to Tokyo, where they are registered as Japanese citizens entitled to all rights as such, just the same as if they had been born on Japanese soil. They never can become Americans. There is a racial and a religious difference they can never overcome. They are pagan in their philosophy, atheistic in their beliefs, alien in their allegiance, and antagonistic to everything for which we stand.

This is one of the most momentous questions that has confronted our people in a thousand years, and I for one am in favor of meeting it squarely and deciding it in our favor by declaring that no Japanese can ever become a citizen of the United States, but that they are aliens in our midst and should be deported at the earliest opportunity.

Let us save America for Americans!

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

RECESS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNTIL MAY 3, 1943

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 20), and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on Thursday, April 22, 1943, it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian Monday, May 3, 1943.*

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I understand the House has completed the program that is pressing and that the tax bill which is now in dispute will be taken up for consideration on May 3?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct, on Monday, May 3.

The resolution was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *RECORD* and include a statement setting forth the activities of the National Youth Administration in New York City.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks on reciprocal trade agreements.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. FORD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WARD JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *RECORD* and include therein a tribute to the flag.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. WARD JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *RECORD* and to include a statement made by me before the select committee conducting a study and investigation of the national defense program and its relation to the small business of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. GAVIN?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the execution of certain American flyers by the Japanese has no parallel in civilized warfare for sheer brutality and savagery. It comes close home to us in Massachusetts because five flyers from that State were on General Doolittle's flight, two from Arlington, a city in my own district. One of those brave men is back in this country and one is missing.

There is one thing that this teaches us, and that is that we shall not rest for one instant until their death is avenged. We must see to it that every measure of war, every measure of preparedness and attack, is followed through with lightning speed. I have warned steadily since coming to Congress against Japanese methods and the Japanese war lords.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes today at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on May 4 I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the *RECORD* on two subjects and to include brief articles with each.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### SOLANUM TUBEROSUM

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

**Mr. BUSBEY**. Mr. Speaker, certainly the pictures on the front page of yesterday's Washington Daily News did not boost the morale of our people very much. Everywhere in the country for the past 2 weeks or more, it has been impossible to buy a single potato, and the future prospects are not very bright.

Perhaps the new definition of Irish potatoes published in a recent Federal Register by the Food Distribution Administration, who are now in charge of our food supply, has something to do with scaring potatoes off the market. I am sure all of us who like potatoes will be interested in their modern description of this important item of our daily diet:

The term "Irish potatoes" means any and all varieties of the edible starchy subterranean tuber of an American plant of the species *solanum tuberosum*.

This would be amusing were it not so serious. Can it be possible that the shortage of Irish potatoes in our markets is due to the generosity shown our enemies? I believe in humane treatment for all prisoners certainly, but something must be really wrong when we supply potatoes for our enemies at the expense of our own citizens.

I sincerely suggest to the Members of this House that we cease referring to this now extinct food, which has been very common on our tables heretofore, as potatoes or spuds or Murphys—with my apologies to the gentleman from New York, the Honorable **JOE O'BRIEN**—and place their next orders for *solanum tuberosum*.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

**Mr. BURDICK**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the **RECORD** on the attitude of the Farmers' Union on the agricultural appropriation bill just passed.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

**Mr. MURRAY** of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the **RECORD** and include therein an article from the Washington Star.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

**Mr. SPRINGER**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

**Mr. SPRINGER**. Mr. Speaker, reports came to us, yesterday, respecting the tragedies of war, and that the Japanese have ruthlessly put to death several of our soldiers who have fallen into the hands of the Japanese Army as prisoners

of war. This is a frightful violation of every policy of the law of war, and the Japanese, who so flagrantly violated these laws, must be held to answer for those ruthless and inexcusable violations.

General MacArthur has been doing a fine job in the Pacific, taking into consideration the tools and equipment of war which he has at his disposal. He is greatly limited in his equipment; he needs tanks, fighting and bombing planes, guns and ammunition; he needs more men. While those in charge of this war appear to have an abundance of war materials and supplies to send to Great Britain, Russia, China, and other nations, yet General MacArthur, with his small army of men in the Pacific, is doing a fine job with the equipment he has, but he needs more equipment, and he needs more materials of war—he needs more men and more supplies. We must not permit the Japs to further dig in and fortify themselves on the many and numerous islands in the Pacific, because they will be much harder to dislodge. We must give General MacArthur the help he needs, and we must give him that help now—and he will, with his brave army, go forward in his offensive against the ruthless foe and prevent them from further fortifying the islands upon which they have landed troops.

Let us give this great military genius the help he now needs, before his mission is made harder because of the delay in delivering the essential equipment to him. Let us give MacArthur all of the help he needs now, and thus hasten our victory in the Pacific over those who so viciously attacked us at Pearl Harbor and thereby caused our immediate involvement in this terrible war.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

**Mr. COOLEY**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the **RECORD** and include therein a statement I recently issued regarding the investigation of the Farm Security Administration.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

**Mr. COOLEY**. Mr. Speaker, I further ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the **RECORD** and include therein certain short editorials.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

**Mr. LANE**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the **RECORD** and include therein a letter written from somewhere in Africa by Pvt. (1st cl.) Carl Ryan to the Honorable Thomas Dorgan, clerk of the Superior Court in Boston.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

**Mr. STOCKMAN**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the **RECORD** and include therein a letter from Mr. R. L. Woolley, of Hermiston, Oreg.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

**Mr. MILLER** of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the **RECORD** on Arbor Day.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### EASTER SERVICE, CAPITOL STEPS

**Mr. MUNDT**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

**Mr. MUNDT**. Mr. Speaker, next Sunday morning, April 25, for the first time in the history of this Government, an Easter morning service will be held on the main steps of the Capitol. These services are being sponsored by a committee of Senators and Representatives and the Capitol Fellowship Forum. I take this opportunity of inviting all Members of Congress and their families who will be in town on Easter to join us in these services which are also open to the public. They are to be strictly nonsectarian in character.

Through the cooperation of the Speaker, the wartime ban with respect to holding large public gatherings on the Capitol Grounds during this crisis has been modified for this occasion. The services will begin at 8:30, and Capt. Robert D. Workman, the Chief of Navy Chaplains, will be the principal speaker. The Navy Band will play a musical prelude beginning at 8 o'clock. We hope this special service will help in its small way to demonstrate that what has become of necessity the wartime capital of the world is also the best and most unselfish hope of all humanity that this conflict will be followed by an era of peace, good will, and Christian brotherly love.

I ask unanimous consent to include the program with my remarks.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### PROGRAM

##### EASTER SERVICES

*United States Capitol steps, 8:30 Sunday morning, April 25, 1943*

(Congressman **KARL E. MUNDT**, of South Dakota, presiding)

Musical prelude.....United States Navy Band  
Lt. Charles Brendler, director

America.....Entire assembly  
Invocation.....Capt. John F. B. Carruthers,  
C. S. M. F.

Chairman, Christian Commission  
Statement of purpose.....George H. Kendall  
President, Capitol Fellowship Forum

A Toast to the Flag.....The Telephone Glee Club  
Robert Davidson, director; words  
by John Jay Daly

The American's Creed.....Entire assembly  
Led by John Page, eldest son of  
the author of the Creed

Address.....Capt. Robert D. Workman  
Chief of Navy Chaplains

Boston Commandery (Carter).....  
United States Navy Band

Gloria in Excelsis (Mozart).....  
The Telephone Glee Club

Benediction.....Glenn E. Wagner  
President, Washington Bible Institute

The Star-Spangled Banner.....Entire assembly

Musical postlude.....United States Navy Band



## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD upon the appointment of George J. Burke as chief counsel for the O. P. A. and include a newspaper article and an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the production of butter and cheese.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a speech by our colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LAFOLLETTE].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday when the vote was taken on the conference report to increase the salaries for Government employees I was confined to the Naval Hospital suffering from an attack of ptomaine poisoning, where I had been since last Saturday. If I had been present, I would have voted "yes" on the conference report.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Globe-Democrat, of St. Louis, of last Sunday's issue.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I was a member of the conference committee on the pay-increase bill. Its purpose is to meet increased living costs during the war. I was unavoidably absent from the House and, in fact, had not anticipated a roll call yesterday on the conference report. I was a member of that conference committee and signed the report. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye." I believe the House will later change its position and act affirmatively on this legislation.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution sent to me by Mrs. William Sahud, president of the National Council of Jewish Women, Chicago section.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection.

Mr. SOMERS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a statement from the pageant We Will Never Die.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks made a while ago on the Japanese situation and include a speech I made in this House on February 23, 1942, and also certain excerpts from an opinion by the late Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

## THE RUMML-CARLSON PLAN

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House to the speech made in New York City by your colleague the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON]. It appears in this morning's RECORD. I have read many speeches on this subject. I consider these remarks the most informative, the most clearly stated, and the most fairly stated of all the speeches and articles that I have read. I desire to extend my congratulations to the gentleman from Kansas.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

## BERYLLIUM

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. REECE of Tennessee addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, May 3, after disposition of other matters on the Speaker's table, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## FAPM LABOR

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JENNINGS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter of testimony.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a speech made by Hon. Tom Clark.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GIBSON] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

## INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO PRIORITY APPLICATIONS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 381) on House Resolution 185, from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report and the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report (Rept. No. 381) to accompany House Resolution 185.

The Committee on Military Affairs to whom was referred House Resolution 185, requesting the President to transmit certain information with respect to the approval or disapproval of priority applications, having considered the same, submit the following report thereon, with the recommendation that it do not pass:

"The report of the Secretary of War and Chairman of the War Production Board answers and clarifies all the questions contained in said resolution, and has already made a survey of the area mentioned in said resolution on the subject of facilities available both for pressing civilian clothes and military uniforms, and has also found that the necessary commercial laundries and dry-cleaning facilities are available in the communities mentioned in the resolution and that the War Department does not establish or maintain laundries or dry-cleaning equipment in competition with private industry where adequate and sufficient facilities privately owned and operated are available."

## House Resolution 185

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, answers to the following questions:

1. Has approval been given by the War Production Board since August 26, 1942, to any request or application for priority for steam clothes-pressing machines?

2. If the answer to the foregoing question is in the affirmative, were the machines released by such approval to be used, in whole or in part, for the pressing of clothes for civilians?

3. Has the War Production Board since August 26, 1942, approved a request or application for a priority for steam clothes-pressing machines where the machines so released were for use exclusively for the pressing of uniforms or clothing for officers and soldiers of the United States Army?

4. Since August 26, 1942, has the War Production Board approved any request or application for priority for steam clothes-pressing machines for use, in whole or in part, in the pressing of clothes for civilians in the District of Columbia?

5. If the answer to the foregoing question is in the affirmative, how many such machines were released by such approval?

6. Since August 26, 1942, has the War Production Board approved any request or appli-

cation for priority for steam clothes-pressing machines for use exclusively in the pressing of uniforms and clothes for officers and soldiers in the United States Army within a radius of 50 miles of Victory, Pa. (formerly Transfer, Pa.)?

7. Since August 26, 1942, has the War Production Board approved any request or application for priority for steam clothes-pressing machines for use, in whole or in part, in the pressing of clothes for civilians within a radius of 50 miles of Victory, Pa. (formerly Transfer, Pa.)?

8. If the answer to the foregoing question is in the affirmative—

(a) How many such machines were released by such approval?

(b) To how many individuals, firms, or corporations was such approval granted?

(c) At how many different locations were the machines released by such approval to be operated?

(d) What was the approximate distance in miles from Victory, Pa. (formerly Transfer, Pa.), to the place or location at which each of such machines was to be operated?

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING NAVAL RESERVE ACT OF 1938

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 193.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 1364, a bill to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 57]

Allen, Ill.	Cannon, Fla.	Elston, Ohio
Anderson, Calif.	Capozzoli	Englebright
Arends	Celler	Fay
Arnold	Chapfield	Feighan
Baldwin, Md.	Clark	Fernandez
Baldwin, N. Y.	Crawford	Furlong
Barden	Creal	Gavagan
Barry	Culkin	Gibson
Beall	Curlley	Gifford
Bennett, Mich.	Delaney	Gillette
Bloom	Dies	Gillie
Bolton	Dilweg	Goodwin
Boykin	Dirksen	Green
Brehm	Dondero	Gross
Brooks	Drewry	Guyer
Buckley	Durham	Hale
Buffett	Elliott	Hare
Burgin	Ellsworth	Harness, Ind.
Butler	Elmer	Heffernan

Hendricks	McWilliams	Rolph
Hess	Madden	Rowe
Hinshaw	Magnuson	Sadowski
Hobbs	Maloney	Schiffner
Howell	Mason	Schwabe
Johnson, Ind.	Merritt	Shafer
Johnson	Monkiewicz	Short
Lyndon B.	Mott	Simpson, Ill.
Kearney	Myers	Smith, Va.
Kee	Nichols	Smith, W. Va.
Keefe	O'Konski	Smith, Wis.
Kelley	O'Toole	Starnes, Ala.
Kennedy	Outland	Steagall
Keogh	Peterson, Ga.	Stevenson
Kilburn	Pfeiffer	Talbot
King	Phillips	Taylor
Kirwan	Phillips	Thomas, N. J.
LaFollette	Plumley	Treadway
Lea	Price	Vursell
Lesinski	Rabaut	Ward
Ludlow	Richards	Wasielewski
McCord	Rivers	Weaver
McGranery	Rockwell	Welch, Ohio
McGregor	Rodgers, Pa.	Weiss
McLean	Rogers, Calif.	Wheat

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 301 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings, under the call, be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### AMENDING NAVAL RESERVE ACT OF 1938

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER] and, pending that, I yield myself 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I realize that we are all more or less in a hurry to dispose of this matter, and I shall make my remarks very brief.

This rule is an open rule making in order H. R. 1364, which is a bill to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended. Briefly, it would do four things:

First. It would permit the members of the naval forces known as the WAVES to serve on shore duty abroad but not on board ship, even as the companion or sister organization, the WAAC, is now permitted to serve overseas.

Second. It would raise the ranks to permit the members of this Reserve to become commanders and would give them a certain equality with other members of the Navy as to certain benefits such as death benefits, and so on.

Third. It would make the organization a permanent part of the Navy.

Frankness compels the admission on my part that when this organization was set up by the Congress I was not very enthusiastic about it, but the more I have observed the workings of this organization, the more I have seen able-bodied men in these departments performing duties that could just as well be performed by these intelligent women, the more I realize the acuteness of the manpower situation facing the country, the more I have realized the necessity, or at least the good services, that this organization performs.

The rule, as I say, is an open rule. I shall not discuss the merits of the bill further. I hope the rule may be speedily adopted and that we may go into a consideration of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi that we may require the whole half-hour because there are a number of Members who want to be heard before the House takes a recess over Easter.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very simple bill and it has the unanimous support of all the committees that have dealt with it and probably all Members of the House on both sides.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. To keep the record straight, I must say to the distinguished gentleman from New York that the Naval Affairs Committee could not reach a unanimous vote on this bill.

Mr. FISH. I am very surprised at that, and, of course, I am always glad to be corrected. This bill is an important one. It provides that the members of the Women's Reserve, the so-called WAVES, shall be permitted to attain the rank of captain and shall be permitted to serve abroad and shall qualify for benefits under the law provided for male officers and enlisted men. Like my good friend from Mississippi, I was one of those doubting Thomases, but we do not have to apologize, I may say to the gentleman from Mississippi, because there were many others, including high-ranking officers of the Navy who at the outset were very doubtful of the advisability of creating the so-called WAVES or members of the Women's Reserve Corps. But the Women's Reserve organization has rendered a real service and has received a great deal of praise from all sides, including the high-ranking officers of the Navy. Today there are only 14,000 of them. I was under the impression there were many more. In fact, I think there ought to be many more because they are replacing men in the Navy who can go to the front, who can serve on warships, and help carry the war to the enemy. The WAAC's, I am informed, number 50,000, with an authorized limit of 150,000 to replace men in the Army who might well go into combat service. Inasmuch as both of these bills which will come up today provide for the replacement of men in the Navy and in the Army for combat service, I would like again to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the fact that there are 850,000 men in Government jobs under 38 years of age who should be in the armed forces of the United States, who should be put into uniform without any further delay.

I have repeatedly called the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that there are literally scores of thousands—I do not know the exact number—of unmarried men, single men, holding safe jobs in the Government service. I propose to continue this fight until we get all these slackers and all these employees on the Federal pay roll hiding in Government bombproofs out of the bombproofs into the uniform of the Army or Navy.

I am going a little further. I have been urging the nondeferment of unmarried men holding Government jobs. But what about the married man who



has a wife drawing a fat Federal salary and who is in the Government service, too? They are both drawing more money than they have ever received in their lives before in the Government service. From now on I am going to include not only the single men who ought to be in the armed forces but the married man who has a wife in the Government service and who is under 38 years of age.

We, the Members of Congress, have a duty to perform. We voted to declare war. Are we going to remain silent and let these slackers make use of the Government service to escape serving the Army and Navy in the greatest war in our history? We have a responsibility, having declared this war. We talk about going out and looking for more manpower. What right have we got to talk or look for additional manpower when 850,000 men are now holding jobs in the Government service under 38 years of age?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman, of course, is not referring to the husband and wife who are both in the military service?

Mr. FISH. No; certainly not. I am referring, as I have said repeatedly in the House and will continue to do so, particularly to the unmarried men under 38 years of age. They can easily be replaced by older men, by physical disqualified men, or by women. I would not make one single exception or grant deferment for anyone except for physical disqualification. I would put them all in uniform and if they are urgently needed send them back to do a specific job, such as chemists, airplane designers, engineers, and so forth. I feel that the Congress is somewhat remiss in its duty when it talks about seeking more manpower and looks for that manpower elsewhere when we have 850,000 men of draft age in the Government departments, bureaus, and agencies.

Mr. WALTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. Does the gentleman know how many younger officers there are in the departments, both the War and Navy Departments, who are doing work that could be done by people who are not qualified for service aboard ship or in the field?

Mr. FISH. I do not know the exact number, but I do know there are far too many right here in Washington. There are thousands of them under 35 years of age holding down safe jobs in Washington.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true also that in the Navy Department, because men doing certain duties

there have not been sent in for indoctrination or training on the ships, are sent out without training and the women who go into the WAVES can take their places and allow them to be trained? It is a very bad situation.

Mr. FISH. The only answer I can give to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is to commend her for being the sponsor of this type of legislation for the creation of the WAAC and the WAVES. They have already replaced thousands of men to go into combat service where they belong.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion I want to take a minute to speak on the latest Japanese atrocity, the murder of American officers and enlisted men of our air force by the Japanese. The American people were shocked and horrified by the execution, against all principles of international law, of American officers and men who had been captured by the Japs. It is nothing else but sheer murder. It is the most shocking event that has happened so far in a cruel and barbarous war, and is the greatest atrocity of this war. There is only one answer to it and that is to speed up the war in the Pacific. Let us get on with this war. Let us give General MacArthur more troops, more ships, more tanks, and more airplanes. Let us start a major offensive against Japan, let us carry the war to Japan. Let us bomb the Japanese cities. Let us get on with the war against Japan and defeat them as soon as possible. Talk will not hurt them; what we want is action in the air, on the sea, and on the land by invasion of Japan; that should be our only answer to these barbarous murderers of our officers and men.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] such time as he may require.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MONKIEWICZ] be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a telegram and a brief statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, unlike the gentleman from New York who preceded me, I favored this legislation originally. I think it will serve as an incentive to those who will be included under its beneficial provisions, the same as officers and men in the various branches of our armed service. My colleague the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], a member of the Committee on Rules, who presented the rule, has been interested in the establishment of the organization and favors the enactment of this legislation. Therefore, I am indeed pleased that it is his privilege to call up this resolution. It is legislation in the right direction and should pass without undue consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, earlier in the day the majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK] stated that when we return after the deserved recess of a few days the Committee on Ways and Means will be ready to report the revenue bill. Ever since that bill has been under consideration I have advocated certain forgiveness of 1942 taxes to all, but not full forgiveness of taxes to the war profiteers and those whom Mr. Ruml represents. I believe we should forgive even them on equal terms with those who most deserve it, namely, the white-collar worker, the small businessman, the farmer, and the wage earner. They should be forgiven a small tax amount, namely, up to an amount of \$2,500, of their income and not on a percentage basis as has been advocated by some.

I have read the speech of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. VINSON], and I heard the remarks of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MILLS] a few days ago with respect to the enormous profits that brokers, manufacturers, representatives, and others who represent large corporations are reaping. Their profits run into the millions, and their taxes would be forgiven to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000 under the Ruml banker's plan. I ask for forgiveness of the taxes of those who will not be able to and cannot pay their taxes, due to the high cost of living. I urge that the wage earner, small businessman, the farmer, and especially the white-collared worker, whose income is small, be considered and that the House and the Committee on Ways and Means give consideration to the plan I have submitted, to forgive taxes up to the income of \$2,500 of all. If we do not, it will be impossible to collect from most of the little fellows, from the small storekeeper, the farmer, and the wage earner, because they will not have the money to pay the tax, and it will cost us more endeavoring to collect than the amount we will finally collect.

Many of your Republicans ask what we Democrats will do on this or that proposition. In past years you have charged us with being rubber stamps. Today I ask you Republicans what you are going to do to relieve the people with small incomes, the small farmer in whom you claim you are interested, the wage earner, the white-collar man, and the small businessman. I hope that you will not permit the bankers, war profiteers, large-fee brokers, and others with large incomes, recipients of bonuses and dividends, to influence and dictate the measure of your relief for these deserving classes. I appeal to you not to be rubber stamps and tools to the most avaricious money groups who are behind the plan to forgive all of the 1942 taxes or to submit, as it has been rumored, in agreeing to some percentage basis plan, which would inure to the benefit of these moneyed groups and to the detriment of the little fellow and our Government. I ask that you reassert yourselves and to insist, demand, and vote for the plan I have been advocating which will actually

relieve those who are in need of tax relief and not those in the higher income brackets who are seeking to get from under in paying taxes on the income derived in the most profitable year in the history of our country.

Mr. Speaker, the membership will have about 10 days to think this tax matter over. If they will permit their conscience to guide them they will return to the House and support and vote for tax forgiveness on \$2,500 income of all taxpayers. It will not cost the Treasury much because from reports which I have noted from revenue collectors in practically every section of the country they are finding a large number of small taxpayers have failed to file returns, and many who have filed returns have indicated they will be unable to pay the full tax. Therefore, as I have stated, if the imposition of the present tax is maintained and some forgiveness not extended, it will require the employment of an army of collectors and a large clerical force at an expense of millions of dollars to the Government to collect the taxes which, in the end, would not equal the additional expenditures made for collections.

Therefore, in the interest of the Treasury and in the interest of justice and fairness I urge the Committee on Ways and Means to bring in a bill on the 3d of next month with a proviso to forgive taxes on the incomes of all taxpayers up to \$2,500. Thereafter we can go home and face the people and say we are not legislating only for those who are everlastingly seeking to shirk their responsibility to the country. I refer to those who can best afford to pay the tax and carry the burden of Government expenses instead of inflicting it upon the poorest of the poor.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] such time as he may desire.

#### THE MISSOURI RIVER FLOOD

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, 10 days ago the great municipal airport at Omaha was 3 feet under water. Think of it—the airport at Omaha, one of the principal stations on the principal transcontinental air route across the country. I do not need to say anything about the critical importance of that airport to the transport of the country in these times. The cause was a flood of the Missouri River.

A week before that, Mr. Speaker, the flood marooned Pierre, the capital of my own State, South Dakota. The main east-and-west highway leading into the capital was 4 feet under water and the flood crest was lapping dangerously near the top of the railroad bridge, sole remaining ground communication between two large military installations.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I could bring to the Congress an adequate picture of what those things mean. I have mentioned only two points on a river that was flooded for more than a thousand miles, flooded for a greater distance than the entire length of the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, flooded for a greater distance than the Tennessee from its mouth to Knoxville.

In the wake of that flood, thousands of people are homeless, hundreds of farm homes have been isolated, perhaps millions of acres of farm lands have been under water, and nobody knows how much livestock has been destroyed.

The other day during the debate on the agriculture appropriation bill, when we were talking about crop insurance, someone said there should be insurance to protect farmers from flood losses. And someone else said crop insurance was needed to aid the farmers of the Dakotas when the grasshoppers and drought came. Mr. Speaker, I said then, and I repeat it now, the kind of insurance needed in that Northwest country is a series of reservoirs on the Missouri River. They could protect the farms downstream from flooding and the farms upstream from drought and the grasshoppers whose destruction is disastrous in dry years.

It is hard for the average person in the East to realize what a long river, the old Missouri is. The other day I ventured the offhand remark that the distance between Fort Peck, Mont., where the one upstream reservoir is located, and Sioux City, Iowa, the point where control and improvement begin, was greater than the entire length of the Ohio or Tennessee. Later I checked with the office of the Chief of Engineers, and find that statement was correct, fantastic as it may sound.

The Missouri, from Fort Peck, Mont., to Sioux City, Iowa, is 1,060 miles. The Ohio, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to where it empties into the Mississippi, is 980 miles. The Tennessee, from its mouth to Knoxville, is 650 miles. Imagine the Ohio and the Tennessee, if you can, without one single dam, without flood-control works throughout their entire length, and you will have some idea of the picture on the Missouri.

And then remember that after the accumulated uncontrolled flood waters that have gathered in 1,060 miles, the river rolls on a hundred miles to Omaha and hundreds of miles to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico.

The problem of controlling the flood waters of the Missouri River is not a local problem in the northwest. It is a national problem. It is water from the upper Missouri that makes flood problems on the lower Mississippi. It is water in the Missouri, properly harnessed, that can maintain navigation between Sioux City and Kansas City.

We can build dams on the upper river, use the water for irrigation and power, cure the floods, and turn over to the central and southern States water to carry commerce. That is the logical thing to do.

Now, I know these are wartimes, and I am not proposing that we stop the war to build dams on the Missouri. But I am suggesting that we cannot overlook the damage to the Nation's war effort when an airport like the one at Omaha is put out of commission for several days and when thousands of acres of food crops are destroyed or severely damaged.

Studies of the Missouri have been under way for years by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Three years ago last month, I left my work here and went out to Pierre, to be present when the then Col. William Hoge opened hearings on a study directed by a resolution which I had presented to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The war came and Colonel Hoge went on to other work, including the building of the Alaska Highway.

He has a most worthy successor, however, in the person of Col. Lewis A. Pick, present division engineer, who has been directing one of the greatest Army construction programs in the whole country. With the first let-up in that construction program, Colonel Pick turned his attention to completing the Missouri River study and has been giving the matter his personal attention for several weeks.

And when the big flood came 2 weeks ago, Colonel Pick threw himself into the fight and went for days and nights without sleep. Today he is up high on the river making a personal investigation of the flood's damages while the marks are fresh. I hope to meet him in South Dakota next week, and when I return, I hope to bring the Congress a first-hand report of the conditions that have been determined and some idea of what can be done to meet the immediate situation.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to announce that I have introduced a bill which will double the allotments of servicemen's children from \$12 to \$24 per month for the first child of a veteran, and for the second child and each remaining child of servicemen from \$10 to \$20 a month.

I am acting for this reason. Unless some action is taken before very long, while married men are being drafted, you will see the children they have left behind them subsisting on inadequate money and unable to be fed properly on the \$10 a month they now receive.

I hope the House will give serious consideration to proposals of this kind. I ask that a great deal of study be given by the Committee on Military Affairs to this question. It is all very well to let the soldier's wife go along with \$50 a month because she is able to supplement her income by getting a defense job or something of that kind. However, it is not physically possible for a little child to live on the \$10 or \$12 a month that is allotted to him at present.

I ask that something be done for these young children who are going to be left behind in increasing numbers. They will be thrown upon the public welfare agencies for support. Before very long millions of fathers will be drafted, so that some arrangements must be made for the children in the families they are leaving behind. I hope the Congress will consider this question very seriously, and before long.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL] such time as he may desire.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein certain excerpts.



The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

LET BOMBS BE THE ANSWER TO THE JAPS

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, all of the civilized world is horrified by the announcement that the Japanese have murdered some of General Doolittle's American flyers who were captured by the Japs after the raid on Tokyo. This procedure is in violation of the rules of warfare of all civilized nations. It brings us to the realization that in fighting the Japs we are fighting a band of barbarians to whom decency and honor have no appeal. It is clear now the answer must be an all-out offensive against the Japanese in the entire Pacific area. These wily, crafty, barbarous enemies of civilization can only be impressed by the full force of our air, land, and sea forces brought home to them in Tokyo itself and the rest of the Japanese homeland. The longer we delay the more American fighting men will be subjected to the cruelties of this barbaric nation.

Robert T. Bellaire, a former United Press Tokyo bureau manager, was in a prison camp in Tokyo at the time General Doolittle and his companions returned the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor by the bombing of Tokyo. He has said that he saw the raiders hit Tokyo and that the American bombers swept over the city at a maximum of 60 feet and that the Jap pursuit planes unsuccessfully attempting to dive upon the American bombers missed their objectives, and most of their machine-gun fire hit the streets. From the hilltop prison in which he was held he saw the American bombers hit the military and factory districts, and he states that the Japanese with whom he talked admitted that their own planes diving on the bombers were responsible for the civilian deaths. He further states that the execution of the American airmen was consistent with the Jap warning given during the first week of the war that all prisoners of war, especially flyers and parachutists, would be executed if captured in Japan, regardless of the consequences or provisions of international law. This is a part of their program to terrorize the enemy flyers and an endeavor to keep them from bombing the Japanese mainland.

Bellaire states that the Japs have slaughtered more than 10,000,000 human beings in the past 6 years and have made 100,000,000 homeless, and have enslaved 500,000,000 more. He concludes:

Mass incendiary and demolition bomb raids on Japan now may halt this barbarism. Bombs are the only way of impressing them.

Mr. Speaker, those of us representing Pacific coast areas for a long time have been deeply concerned over the war operations in the Pacific. We have been urging a more vigorous prosecution of the war in the Pacific. These atrocities of the inhuman Japs and their successes in the Pacific make immediate offensive action imperative. Unfortunately, we are engaged in the prosecution of two major wars at one and the same time—the Battle of the Atlantic and the Battle

of the Pacific. As disclosed by major operations, it may be said that the strategy being pursued is to concentrate upon the European and Atlantic conflict and relegate the Pacific to second place. No one with full knowledge of the facts will minimize the necessity of prosecuting with unrelenting energies the great struggle that is going on in the European area, to a successful termination, with complete and full victory. In doing so, however, we cannot overlook the magnitude and importance of the conflict in the far-flung Pacific, extending from Australia and the Solomons to the Aleutians and Alaska. We know that the Japanese for more than two decades have been scheming, preparing, and marshaling their resources for this all-out conflict in which they are now engaged, with the one objective in mind—to become the masters of the Pacific. They are realistic, clever, resourceful, unrelenting, and effective in the prosecution of this great endeavor. It must be admitted that in the year and a quarter of their activities since the dastardly attack on Pearl Harbor, they have made much progress. They are girding themselves for a long war. Their operations in the Aleutians, their effective blow at Pearl Harbor, the capture of the Philippines, of Singapore, and of the Dutch East Indies, and much of the South Pacific, have given them an opportunity to dig in and gain control of strategic materials and outposts where they are gradually building and perfecting bases, marshaling critical war materials and building up war industries which, if permitted to continue, will make our problem of dislodging them tremendously more difficult and costly in lives and equipment.

Senator CHANDLER, who heads a congressional committee investigating our defenses and operations in the North Pacific, brought to the attention of the Congress and the country last week the seriousness of the Pacific problem and the necessity that we awake to the fact that it is a major war activity and cannot be put on ice for future consideration after the European and Atlantic war is disposed of. If we permit the Japanese to strengthen their hold in the Aleutians and in the South Pacific, we are playing with fire and are endangering our success in the Pacific conflict. The Chandler committee reports that despite our repeated bombings of Kiska and Attu, the Japs are succeeding in building adequate air fields and base installations from which to initiate bombing raids on the Alaska mainland and our Pacific coast cities and war industries so vital to our operations. I quote from the committee report:

The longer we delay offensive action against them the more expensive it is going to be in men and material to dislodge them. There is no question in our judgment of the extreme importance of the Alaskan Territory and Siberia as strategic points to any offensive against Japan, and, likewise, for Japan to use against us.

Senator CHANDLER said to the Senate:

If the recommendations of the committee had been followed, we would have blasted the Japs from American territory at Kiska, and they would not now be there. We feared

that a loss of time and a failure would result in greater cost to the United States in men and materials and would permit the Japs to have an opportunity to do just what they have done; that is, dig in and improve their position on those islands.

Eight months have elapsed since the committee made its recommendations. The Japs are still there. Without further delay the Japs should be blasted out of the Aleutians and this northern gateway for Jap bombers to the American continent protected.

The warning given by General MacArthur, that outstanding warrior and strategist, who did such a heroic job in the Philippines and Bataan with so little, cannot go unheeded. He said that if we lost mastery of the air in the South Pacific our Navy will be of no avail. His plea for planes and equipment must not be denied. Immediate and adequate help to General MacArthur, and also effective aid to China must be given. Our hearts swell with pride and grateful appreciation for the heroic achievements of MacArthur, Doolittle, and Kelley, and the millions of their fellow officers and men in the ranks. Their final victory is in the hands of the high command upon whom we must depend.

Our air strength in the South Pacific and in the Alaskan and Aleutian area must be brought to full strength to permit successful offensive operations so that the Japs may be blasted once and for all from these areas and not permitted to entrench themselves so that it will be a long, bloody, and almost impossible job to dislodge them. We must then strike with the full force of bombers at Tokyo and the heart of Japan.

Let us weigh the facts. Let us be realistic: Let us not view the war in the Pacific through rose-colored glasses. It is a major war. The Japs will not wait until we call the signals. We should not need another Pearl Harbor to arouse us to action in the Pacific.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] and ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to speak out of order.

Mr. TARVER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may we be advised as to the subject the gentleman proposes to discuss?

Mr. JUDD. The situation in the Pacific with regard to the execution of American boys.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, as has been said by so many others here today, American hearts are shocked and hurt and angered by the events that have just been revealed by the President, the cold-blooded execution of our aviators who were forced down in occupied China and captured by the Japanese. Yet I wonder why we should be so surprised. Surely what the Japanese military has done to our boys is no different from what it has been doing for years to all those peoples of Asia who have had the misfortune to fall under its blight.

I think the most common misunderstanding that has prevailed in America regarding the situation in the Pacific has been this, that it was just another war. And when we used that word "war," I think what ordinarily came up in our minds was the idea of a struggle between armies; because that was what our wars were. There was a time, as you remember, when wars were merely struggles between men. One tribe selected its best warrior, Goliath, for example, and another tribe sent out its warrior, David, and the two representatives fought it out for the tribes. The tribes accepted for themselves the verdict of the struggle between their respective delegates.

Then society moved along and became more complex, tribes merged into nations and it was too precarious to entrust the fate of a whole nation to just one man. So our forefathers gradually developed the technique of delegating the war-waging function to groups of men, which they called armies. They, too, were selected, whether by volunteering or by draft, from the young healthy males—those considered best able to stand the rigors of war. They were trained, disciplined, and hardened, put in uniforms different from those of the enemy so that each side would have no difficulty in knowing which were the proper targets it was supposed to shoot at, and then they were sent out to fight against each other. When men's emotions were hyperstimulated, violence inevitably spilled over onto those who were too close to the battlefield. Nevertheless each army went out with the primary task of finding, defeating, if necessary destroying, the enemy's army. The rest of the enemy's population was largely exempt.

That is, we had what I think one can rightly call gentlemen's wars. We had some codes, some rules, some regulations, even for warfare. They were always violated more or less, in the heat of battle, just as the rules of football are violated in every game. Nevertheless in a football game each eleven contends as the representatives of a whole student body, against the other eleven representing its college. The teams wear different uniforms, and they play on a designated field under mutually agreed-upon rules. The rest of the students are spectators.

So it was with our wars. But this struggle in Asia is not that kind of thing at all; and if that is what we mean when we use the word war, then we must find some other word to describe that which has been going on for almost 6 long years.

In essence it is this: We in the west with our great inventive and industrial genius have produced weapons of destruction far more deadly than any the world had ever known before, but with which we had developed at least some inhibitions and restraints—I think largely as the result of centuries of contact with at least the humanizing influences of the Christian religion. We had a long heritage of knighthood and gallantry; we had elaborate codes for duelling and for waging war, gentlemen's war. Now we have taken our western weapons,

but without our western restraints, have put the weapons into the hands of a military clique in Japan, which unfortunately, and through no fault of its own, had not been conditioned by contact over a period of centuries with any humanizing religion. It is utterly logical, not sentimental. And it is not in the least under the control of the Japanese people, else there would be nothing to fear.

In America we common people elect the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy. He is usually a civilian. He appoints the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, also usually civilians. We send our armed forces out; we call them back. Our Army and Navy are arms of the Government and we are in control of our Government.

In Japan, however, by the very provisions of her constitution the situation is utterly different. One can rightly say that there the government is merely an arm of the Army and Navy. The Army appoints a jingoistic general as the Minister of War. The Navy appoints an admiral as the Minister of the Navy. If the government elected by the people does not agree with the Army and the Navy ministers, they resign and the cabinet falls and a new one has to be formed that will agree with them.

The military is a self-glorifying, self-perpetuating clique, entirely out of control; and it set for itself this goal, in the words of the Japanese Prime Minister in July 1937:

To beat China—

Not the Chinese armies; that would be the way we fought in the west—

To beat China to her knees until never again can there be any spirit of resistance.

Now, if that is the militarists' goal, and if they are logical, not sentimental, and if they believe that attacking, for example, unarmed civilians will be more effective in breaking will to resist than attacking men in uniform who can fight back, then, of course, they would be plain fools to allow themselves to be hampered by codes. Every man here understands that. If he has been trained and disciplined to give his life for his country he can take a lot against himself that he perhaps could not stand up under if the same thing were being done to his wife and child. So in this war against China, Japan's primary attack has consistently been against groups which in wars as we fought them were largely exempt. We could have learned, if we had been willing to, what Japan had in store for us, by observing what she did to others.

Some weeks ago, when I spoke here on the Pacific situation, I said that one of the most important procedures doctors have for learning is the autopsy. Well, there is another procedure equally valuable, and that is the "biopsy." A new growth is developing and we do not know exactly what it is. We do not let it go until it has grown into something that anybody on the street can diagnose. We try to take care of it before it gets to that point because the thing that makes a cancer bad is not its size or its location. It is just as bad when it is

the size of a peanut as when the size of a grapefruit. The thing that makes it bad is the lawless way in which it encroaches on neighboring tissues that do not belong to it. So we do a "biopsy"; we take out a tiny piece and examine it under the microscope to observe how its cells behave. If they are lawless, we do not need to examine the rest; we know the whole thing is vicious and we dare not temporize.

Now, we have seen since 1895 what Japan's military did to the Formosans. That was our "biopsy." We have seen all this century how Japan treats the Koreans. Did we need more information as to what kind of malignant growth her military caste is? We have seen what it did to the Manchurians, beginning in 1931, and what it has been doing to the Chinese for the last 6 years. Did we think it would suddenly become benign when dealing with us? Did we think that it would treat us any differently, whenever the proper moment came, than it had treated everyone else? As a matter of fact, had we a right to expect anything different from what we are getting today?

Let me give some further illustrations, more biopsy studies. I was in Hankow, the great Chicago in the central part of China, in 1937, when the first Japanese air raid took place. The planes came over about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and circled around until they got their bearings. Then they dropped their missiles. Where? That was the instructive part. Not within 2 miles of the air field, where there were dozens of planes parked; not within a mile and a half of the Hanyang Arsenal, the largest in all of China; not within half a mile of any railroad station or yards, any barracks, any power plant, any major factory. They dropped them all in the heart of the slums of Hankow, where the population is most heavily congested, where at 4 o'clock in the afternoon there would be no able-bodied men at home, where the houses are so poorly constructed that the explosion from a 500-pound bomb just flattens them out in a circle half a mile in diameter. In short, they dropped the bombs where they could do the maximum damage with the minimum risk to themselves, because naturally the Chinese had not thought to put their few anti-aircraft guns out in the slums.

Now that has not been the exception; that has been the steady rule for over 5 years. We sent notes to Japan protesting against what we naively called wanton indiscriminate bombing of civilian populations. But no one could have watched those bombings and machine-gunnings of civilians and called them indiscriminate. On the contrary, they were very discriminate.

The Japanese Foreign Office sent back courteous answers which said, "Our aviators are very careful not to attack anything that is not a legitimate military objective." Most Americans contrasted the words with the deeds and concluded that the Japanese are just hopeless liars. But that is not the correct answer. The answer is this, that



the Japanese military does not define its military objectives according to our rules, the rules of gentlemen's wars. To them every Chinese is a military objective. That is a brand new thing under the old name of "war."

Take the treatment of wounded soldiers. They used to be exempt in our kind of war. The mission hospital in which I worked in China was just inside the city wall. When the Japanese shelled the city for 5 hours one February day in 1938 and eventually broke down the wall until they could scale it, they, with over 20,000 men, captured the city from its 475 Chinese defenders. There were many wounded Chinese soldiers up on the wall. One Chinese with a gunshot wound through his thigh, a fractured femur, had rolled down the sloping inside of the city wall into our own compound, perhaps 150 yards from the back door of the hospital. After the battle was over, I went out with a big American flag and a Red Cross flag and white hospital clothes on, to identify myself as something different before they opened fire. I had with me hospital attendants and a stretcher to get this wounded man who lay in our yard. Then, of course, I planned to get all other wounded men wherever they were and of whichever army. It never entered my head I could not get them. Why that was precisely what the Red Cross was organized for in the first place, was it not?—to take care of the wounded in time of war. But not in this war. After all, if you have gone to a lot of trouble to produce a wounded man, is there any sense in allowing the Red Cross to come along and patch the same man up again? So to my astonishment the Japanese guard drove me back in with his fixed bayonet.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very much interested in the gentleman's cancer reference. I think it is a very powerful contribution. I would like to say, if I understand the gentleman correctly, if we and England, for instance, as well as other nations, had stepped in and stopped the invasion of Manchuria, do I infer that the gentleman feels we could have prevented the growth of this cancer which has enveloped the world?

Mr. JUDD. That is my judgment.

Mr. McCORMACK. And the same thing in Ethiopia?

Mr. JUDD. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCORMACK. And the same thing in the Ruhr?

Mr. JUDD. Right.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has made a great contribution. In other words, under the policy that we adopted for the past 20 years, thinking it was one of peace, it was nothing but an inverted warlike policy, unknowingly and unintentionally, which has contributed to this tremendous catastrophe that confronts us today.

Mr. JUDD. Yes; we did not want war, and we assumed that to do nothing, to wait and see, was the way to keep out of

it, was playing safe, was being conservative. But a doctor knows that when you are dealing with a lawlessly growing cancer, even if it is only in the toe—or far-away Manchuria or Czechoslovakia—to do nothing, to wait and see, is not really playing safe. It is, in fact, the most dangerous policy, the most radical policy that can be followed. Yet that is what we mistakenly did for 10 years. I am not saying this to condemn. I am saying this to try to understand what we are up against today.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand. As we look back we can see. I congratulate the gentleman on making that contribution. It certainly has taken away the mist from my eyes, because the gentleman has made it clear that if we all had done the things we could have done, we would have averted this catastrophe, and not doing them has contributed toward the world being in the great pain it is today.

Mr. JUDD. That is right. The only reason I am going over it today is so that we can learn from the past and not make the same sort of mistake again.

Mr. FISH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. FISH. Is it not a fact that Secretary Stimson did protest but the British would not agree?

Mr. JUDD. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. I said the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. FISH. We protested but England objected.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not criticizing.

Mr. FISH. I simply want to get the facts straight.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is making a contribution to show that if we had prevented certain isolated incidents from happening at that time we could probably have prevented this world catastrophe.

Mr. JUDD. Yes, and when tomorrow comes, if we win this war, which we must, and lawlessness breaks out anywhere in the world, Americans, in their own self-interest, must see that it is checked early, because if we do not check it early by preventive means, as was possible in the case of Japan, then we have no other means ultimately except rivers of American blood.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That means America must always be strong in all branches of our armed services.

Mr. JUDD. That is one of the conclusions that it seems to me must come from it, unless we are able now and after the war to evolve with other peace-loving nations other methods that will give us even greater security.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. Is it not also a fact that when Mr. Stimson was Secretary of State in 1931 and Japan first invaded Manchuria, Japan would have been stopped then and there if Great Britain had kept

her promise to the United States through Sir John Simon that she would back up Secretary of State Stimson?

Mr. JUDD. Yes; that is the truth, but it is not all the truth. There were certain other reasons why Britain did not go along. One was because she was not sure that Mr. Stimson's position would be backed up by the American people. She made some agreements once with President Wilson and he was repudiated by America. Britain, therefore, could not be sure if she did go along with us in sanctions against Japan, that the Americans would not pull out and leave her holding the sack alone. I believed then and I believe now that she committed her greatest error of this century in not going along, but I think there was some blame on both sides. Many Americans also strongly opposed Mr. Stimson's policy.

Mr. BUSBEY. Assuming that what the gentleman says is true why did Sir Simon, speaking for Britain, make the promise to back Stimson up?

Mr. JUDD. I do not know that he did make any promise except the general blanket promises of the League of Nations covenant and so forth, to come to the aid of any member nation being attacked.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield this once more but I hope I may be allowed to proceed without further interruptions. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. I do not want to have the impression prevail that all the guilt is on Britain's side. I believe the gentleman will correct me if I am mistaken, but as late as 1938 we were supplying Japan with about 53 percent of all war material in this country. Am I correct in that?

Mr. JUDD. Yes; over 54 percent of all her imported war materials, and as late as 1940. Britain was in such a situation with Hitler right there on her doorstep, that she feared any action that might possibly get her into trouble with Japan. We were thousands of miles away. However little justification there was for Britain's appeasing Japan, there was even less for our appeasing Japan.

And now if I may proceed with the report on Japanese treatment of Chinese wounded soldiers. I thought when they refused to let us treat wounded men and bring them to the hospital it was because the first guards were a little jittery, since there still was some sniping going on throughout the city. I thought when they changed the guards and things were a little quieter I would try again. So I did that evening with the same result. Chinese civilians tried repeatedly to get food and water and bedding to the wounded. They too were turned back. The high command of the Japanese Army set up a guard over each wounded Chinese soldier or group of them, and they had to lie where they had fallen until they died.

I saw an occasional guard looking down upon these wounded Chinese with unmistakable compassion in his face. But, you see, it did not make any dif-

ference how he as an individual human being might feel. He had nothing to say as to how Chinese soldiers were to be treated. He was under orders. That was a strategy worked out long in advance and it was intended to be a warning to Chinese boys, and now to American boys, as to what would happen to them if they were so foolish as to resist the armies of His Imperial Majesty, the Son of Heaven. If soldiers knew in advance that if wounded this would be their fate, Japan hoped that maybe they would not take such a chance by resisting; maybe they would break, run, flee, and the Japanese could win their victories more efficiently, more cheaply, and, doubtless they argued, even more humanely than if they followed western codes.

Another illustration, the Japanese attack upon the women of China. I dislike mentioning this, but you have all read about it in a dozen American magazines and it is one of the most illuminating as to the nature of this new kind of war. I found that most Americans divided themselves into two groups. Some concluded that it was the same old propaganda stories just like the atrocity stories that came out of Belgium in 1914. Others decided that if the Japanese soldiers really were doing such things, then they all must be just beasts. Both of those conclusions were largely wrong.

In the first place, the stories were true, and one-tenth has never been told, and never can be told. Not just in Nanking, but everywhere. And not just the day of the battle and a few days after. Months after the fighting was over it went on day in and day out, night in and night out. It was true; but it was not because the Japanese are some sort of peculiar, congenital sexual beasts. It was true because they were ordered to do it as a perfectly logical, carefully thought out military strategy. Apparently the high command of the Japanese Army had sat down before its problem and asked, "Now what is the single most vulnerable spot in the Chinese armor? That is the place to attack." Anybody who knows anything about the Chinese knows that the single most vulnerable spot in their armor is their love of home.

We say in the democracies that the state exists for the individual. The totalitarians say that the individual exists for the state. We are inclined to assume that all sensible peoples would, of course, organize their lives around one or the other of those two poles. But not so. The oldest nation in the world believed for 5,000 years that both state and individual exist for the family. The economic unit in China was the family, the social unit was the family, the unit of local government was the family, the religious unit—their basic religion was ancestor worship—was the family. Everything in China centered around the home. And around whom does the home center in any country? The woman, of course. That is why there has been in this war, as in no other war man has ever fought of which we have any record, this unceasing, calculated, diabolical attack upon the women of China as a cold-blooded military measure.

If it were just the evidence of aroused animal appetites, it would be one thing. The Chinese are a very realistic people. They say, "We understand human lust. We know that in every army, including our own, there always have been, and doubtless always will be, disorderly individuals who will take advantage of the confusion incident to battle to do that kind of thing. That always happens in war, more or less. We were prepared for that. We were not, however, prepared for these other things." This kind of thing, to mention the only one that I can mention here, the mildest: the seizing of the male members of a family, the father, the husband, the son, binding him up and making him be present in the same room, or even out in the open courtyard in the broad daylight, while it happens repeatedly to his own wife, his own mother, or his own daughter. The indignity of it, the intolerable public humiliation; it just kills a Chinese soul. Of course, that is precisely what it was designed to accomplish, to kill his soul, so that maybe he can be forced to cry, "I can't stand it any longer. Chiang Kai-shek, give up, sue for peace. Go in with the puppet governments. Make the best terms possible. We would rather accept political and economic slavery for a hundred years under Japan if by that we can get stopped this invasion of the sanctity of our homes. Let us get peace at any price. Let the Japanese fight it out with America. We Chinese held the line for years while America made the money. Why not let the Americans hold the line a little while?"

Fortunately for us, Japan's treatment had the exactly opposite effect on the Chinese, just as it would on us. The Chinese have not yet tried to buy peace for themselves with other people's blood.

Now, we make a mistake if we assume Japanese conduct toward Chinese or ourselves is the result of some peculiar savagery inherent in the Japanese character. The men who do these things are not men running amok, out of discipline; they are men under rigid discipline fighting a new kind of coldly logical war.

And it will not do any good just to indulge in violent hatred of all the Japanese people. I knew some of them who committed suicide rather than do the things they were ordered to do. The enemy is not just Japan. That is too simple. The enemy is uncontrolled, totalitarian Japanese militarism. Not just because it is Japanese; that is not why it is an enemy. But only because it is uncontrolled, totalitarian militarism. The more one loves the good things in Japan, as many of us do who have spent considerable time there, the more one hates that military cancer which we saw years ago was destroying Japan—not as bloodily as yet, but just as surely as it was destroying China, and has now destroyed those American flyers.

Let me discuss a little further the treatment of prisoners of war. In our wars a man fought until he was surrounded and saw that his position was hopeless, whereupon he dropped his gun,

held up his hands, surrendered, was captured by the enemy, taken to the rear, fed until the end of the war, and then released to return to his native land and his family. Wasn't that nice? But it was based on sentiment, not logic. If Japan's purpose is to beat a nation to its knees until never again can it have any spirit of resistance, then naturally she will not indulge in anything that would encourage its men to resist. Thus I have never yet seen a Chinese prisoner in Japanese hands.

I refused at first to believe reports of Japan's refusal to take prisoners, slaughtering them instead. Some crippled Chinese soldiers are dead today as the result of my refusal to believe.

And almost 3,000 young Americans lost their lives at Pearl Harbor before we could believe that Japan could do that to us. We knew she did it to others. But, surely, not to us. I suspect Japan is genuinely astonished at our expressions of surprise and horror and revulsion at the execution of a few American prisoners. After all, we aided and abetted her for 4 years, did we not, while she was doing it to Chinese soldiers, hundreds of thousands of them? How, she doubtless wonders, did we expect her to treat ours?

We may be sure that Japan's treatment of American prisoners of war will be based on her militarists' estimate of our national character. If they believe that we are soft and cannot stand up under such terrorism, then God help any Americans, male or female, that fall into their hands. But on the other hand, if they find that we are tough, and that such treatment of our men only steels us to fight harder, with greater unity and cold determination, until Japan's military is utterly destroyed, then I think we are likely to have better treatment of American prisoners in their hands.

It is clear, Mr. Speaker, that there have been two schools of thought in Japan as to the best way to break our will to resist. They have sent up numerous trial balloons in the effort to test us out. This execution very probably is one, at least in part.

Just before Pearl Harbor America was engaged in a great internal debate on foreign policy. Japan naively hoped Pearl Harbor and Manila would split us apart. Apparently she forgot that members of a family frequently disagree among themselves but unite against an outsider. A Japanese admiral announced that Japan would defeat America because Americans had a spoiled-baby complex—that we would not be able to take it.

So Japan would not issue lists of prisoners in her hands, would not let the Red Cross or neutrals visit prison camps, kept us in suspense.

I had a patient last year whose son was at Bataan. She heard he was wounded and had been evacuated to Corregidor. Nothing more. To this day she has had no further word. I feared for a time she would lose her mind. She would ask, "Why won't they let him send me word? Or at least let me know how and where he is. If only I knew even that he was dead and not



being tortured or starved, it would be less unbearable." Well, why should they, being logical, let her know? "Why should they ease her mind? Exactly what they want to accomplish is to keep her and thousands of other mothers and wives in constant turmoil and anguish until maybe they will lose their nerve and begin to say, "Let us have done with this war! Let us get peace. After all, we have no obligations to the Filipinos to justify sending thousands of American boys to such a fate, sacrificing billions of American dollars, eating up our own livelihood in taxes, lowering our own standards of living. Let us be practical and negotiate a peace with Japan to stop all this barbarism." Surely no American can ever be fooled again into believing that we can get peace with a cancer just by putting a poultice on it; or that yielding to blackmail ever does anything except make the ultimate settlement all the more difficult and costly.

When the reaction to Japan's original treacherous onslaughts was the opposite from what most of her militarists expected, and Americans united as never before, some Japanese concluded that after all barbaric treatment might only stiffen our will, as it had with the Chinese, and that therefore another approach might be more effective in weakening us. So we had an apparent softening of Japanese attitude—a few prisoner lists issued, permission for a few letters and supplies to be sent, exchange of some American civilians on the *Gripsholm* in return for Japanese here, many of whom were military and naval men in civilian clothes, and had a lot of military and industrial and political information about us that Japan wanted. We heard more American prisoners talking over the short-wave radio on Sunday afternoon saying: "I'm all right, mother. I have plenty to eat and am well taken care of. Everything's O. K. But I wish the war would end soon and I could come home." It was hoped that the mothers would begin to say, "Well, these Japanese don't seem to be so bad. They're treating my boy very well. After all, why should we be fighting each other? Surely there are no problems between us that require warfare to solve. Why can't we get together around a table, divide our spheres of influence, live and let live, work this all out somehow, and get my boy home?"

Japan would do almost anything, whether by threatening or wooing, to get a so-called peace at this time—a breathing spell in which to consolidate and organize and exploit her gains—the greatest conquest in so short a time in all human history—so that she could then strike us suddenly and directly and with such overwhelming strength we could not escape a defeat that would mean our total destruction as a nation and unspeakably cruel enslavement as a people.

More recently Japan has witnessed things in America that strengthened the terrorist school of thought, signs that seemed to her to indicate our morale was none too good. Naturally, she judges not by the great mass of Americans who are faithfully but quietly doing their ut-

most. She judges by the things that make the headlines.

She notes a renewal here and there of the struggle of various individuals and groups to use the war to improve their respective positions. A threatened strike of coal miners for higher wages; jurisdictional disputes between unions to the point of stopping work in war factories; farmers by and large getting the best prices for years for many of their commodities and some of them demanding still further increases; industrialists in some instances taking advantage of cost-plus Government contracts enormously to improve their plants out of public money. It means to Japan that Americans are not against any and all gouging of their Government but only against not getting their full share of the gouge.

Japan sees the failure of many Americans to cooperate faithfully in the various rationing or anti-inflation measures, the black markets, the bootlegging, the confusions. You and I know about the inequities of administration here and there, that have led to protests by the public. Japan merely notes the results, the griping, the squabbling, and the chiseling that make the news. She observes women almost rioting in the markets the day before meat rationing began. Out in China I have seen starving dogs fighting over a bone in the street. I never supposed I would see American women, mostly well fed and well dressed, crowding and pushing each other in a grocery store in order to get just one last juicy steak, one last Sunday roast, while clean American boys on a dozen fronts go through such hell as no person who has not watched the Japanese Army at close range can ever imagine.

Japan witnesses the United States Congress—I hope, Mr. Speaker, I may be pardoned for saying this—one of the few remaining free legislative bodies in a crumbling world, unable after months to devise and enact a tax bill that will really mobilize our dollars and reduce the extra purchasing power that threatens to burst all price ceilings. She sees the pressures on Congress from persons in all groups—rich, middle class, and poor—to make the tax bill stiff, but not for them. If, when the struggle has hardly started, we are not willing to discipline ourselves voluntarily, forego everything except bare necessities for the duration, how will we be after 2, 3, 4, or 5 years of steadily increasing strains and sacrifices? Japan smiles confidently.

And then she observes how our leaders hand out the good reports in big quantities and the bad reports in delayed, diluted, divided doses. We hear about the gains the day after; we hear about the losses, in this case of the Tokyo raid, a year after—and even then, as Mr. Davis said yesterday, only because it was learned the Japanese were going to announce the whole story and it would be a little too raw to let them be the first to tell the American people that we lost every plane that participated in the raid.

No American desires any announcement of information that would in the

least aid the enemy. On the other hand, he does not want announcements that are deliberately misleading.

The Army communique 2 days ago said:

The preoccupation in bringing American flyers to safety was a principal reason why no detailed statement was issued after the raid.

I believe every person agrees with that. But the Japanese announced last October the names of the aviators they had captured and all the others save two had long been accounted for. Was there any good reason for withholding from us for 6 months longer those facts about the fate of the planes which could not possibly be of military value to the Japanese, and which I am willing to predict they already knew perfectly well—their espionage system in China has been at least half as good as in America?

The New York Times on May 20, 1942, reported from the President's press conference:

Although President Roosevelt said that the bombing group had left its undisclosed base to attack Tokyo "with the apparent certainty of being forced to land in enemy territory or to perish at sea," General Doolittle said that not one plane had been shot down and that "none was damaged to an extent that precluded its proceeding to its destination."

It is this sort of ambiguous, misleading official announcement that is both indefensible and dangerous, I believe, in a democracy in which the Government depends for its support solely upon having the people's confidence.

We did not need or want a "detailed statement" right after the raid. But, on the other hand, we did not want a statement that carefully gave to 99 percent of its readers the impression that every plane got to its assigned destination, when, as a matter of fact, not a single one of them did. If an untruth consists in leaving the other person with the wrong impression, then such a statement, no matter how cleverly worded or literally correct, is, nevertheless, thoroughly dishonest. It is because I believe that any government is playing with dynamite when it tricks its own people that I rise in protest. I beg whoever is responsible for news releases, whether military or civilian, not to trifle with the confidence of the American people. If it is not wise to tell us all the truth, then say so and it will be all right. But do not lead us to believe something that is the opposite of the truth.

We are eager to know the tremendous success of the raid in destroying Japanese war plants; but we want equally to know our own losses. Does it build confidence or demonstrate to Japan that our will is strong, to have to wait until a Senate investigating committee finally tells us yesterday that our shipping losses last year were 12,000,000 tons and more than was constructed? After all, this is our country, our men, our ships, our money, our war. We do not want soothing syrup; we want to be treated as grown-up free men and women. When there is tough meat to chew, we are sorry; but do not fool us. Let us have it to sink our teeth into, and we will work all the harder. We will buy twice

as many bonds, not half as many. There will be infinitely less complaining, and we will be a far happier, busier, steadier, stronger people.

I believe some at the top have gravely underestimated the intelligence, the loyalty, the stamina of the common people of this land. The leaders know the difficulties, the failures, the dangers, and they do not give up. But they seem to fear that if word of the hard things got out among the people somehow they would falter or weaken. Ah! they have lost touch with this people. Johnny Doughboy in Guadalcanal or Tunisia knows what he is up against. He does not quit. Does somebody think his old dad and mother back home are softies? No, indeed; not if they know what Johnny is going through and how they can help to strengthen him and supply him and back him up to the last dollar and the last working hour.

I believe we have hardly begun to tap the real resources of America in manpower, in materials, in brains, in physical endurance, in moral courage, in cool, steady, staying powers. We are doing things the hardest way here at home until we fully mobilize all those resources, and we cannot achieve that with sugar-coated pills. Furthermore, we are inviting disaster for our men in Japan's hands. Japan can understandably conclude that our morale must be very low, our unity very shaky, and our will to endure very feeble, if our high command cannot trust us with the bad news. That encourages her hard-headed militarists to be even more terroristic in the hope it may force us to fold up.

That is, I believe Japan's barbarous execution of American prisoners is aimed not so much at them as at our home front. I think she knows full well by now that the American soldier cannot be terrorized or cowed by brutality to him. She hopes to be able to undermine our war effort by breaking down our will here on the home front.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. JUDD. To approach the thing from a different angle, Japan's militarists know that all the victories they have won thus far have been won by air power. And they know perfectly well that when they call that tune we can dance their legs off—if we are given adequate time and opportunity to build up our air power. They know they can seize the Philippines, Singapore, and the Dutch East Indies, but that they cannot possibly hold them if America's full air strength is developed and brought against them soon. Therefore, Japan knows that in order to win she must destroy either our ability to resist by air or our will to resist, or both. That has been Japan's double-barreled strategy all along.

First, she simply must, if possible, prevent our reaching the airplane production goals set by the President. Most considerably, from her point of view, and thoughtlessly from our own, we put our greatest plane factories in a total area of only a few dozen square miles

near three cities right on the Pacific coast. I suspect that when the whole truth of the Midway Battle is known, it will be found that the Japanese task force which our naval forces fortunately intercepted was headed for bigger game than Midway. A fleet with four carriers was far more than would ordinarily be needed or risked for that objective.

We saw pictures last December of what 108 planes, mostly obsolete and one-engined, could do in a very few moments one Sunday morning to our proud Pacific Fleet. What could not 250 or 300 later model planes have done to these great plants near Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego—if that force could have slipped undetected between Hawaii and the Aleutians to within a few hundred miles of our coast during the early summer fogs? They might have set our plane production program back a year, and given Japan 2 years to make her new empire all but impregnable. Never have 30 men done more for their country than did those of the squadron which destroyed those carriers, and all but one of themselves.

Furthermore, I am sure Japan's typically dogged building of air fields on the rocks of Kiska and Attu, where our all-wise experts said it could not be done, is not just to defend Japan against raids from us, or to divert a lot of our strength from other areas. Japan attacks. She must continue to move heaven and earth in the attempt to get some suicide squadrons of bombers over at least the Boeing plants at Seattle from which come the flying fortresses she knows will otherwise be eventually bombing Tokyo.

If, with the first barrel, she can strike crippling blows to our air production, to give her even months of extra time, she believes that China will be gradually forced, however reluctantly, to give up effective resistance, and that then America cannot conquer Japan, or that we will not be willing to pay the price of conquering her—a price of not less than a million American lives, with many thousands of them meeting the same cruel fate which befell those lads whom we mourn today. That is the second barrel of her strategy—to try to break our will to resist.

It is not enough, Mr. Speaker, to cry out in hot anger at the foul deeds of Japan's military. It is not enough just to call names, even if there were words adequate to describe the crime.

It is our more important duty to recognize in sorrow our own partial responsibility for their deaths through our failure to demonstrate here at home the unity, the self-discipline, the willingness to sacrifice that you and I know we are capable of, but which somehow we have not yet achieved. This failure is understandable, but not forgivable. Our cities have not been bombed. The casualty lists are just beginning to grow. The war still seems far away and unreal to millions. Somehow it must still be just some bad dream from which we will soon awaken. It has not really penetrated into our deepest consciousness as it has to the Chinese, the British, the Russians, that this is not just a temporary interruption in our ordinary liv-

ing. This is life or death, not just for Norway or the Philippines, but for America. This is not just a temporary restriction of our liberties; this is the end of our liberty, unless we rise to greater heights than ever in our whole national history and make it the beginning of a far better era than yet dreamed. Which it will be depends on us now.

Japanese have said openly for years, "You Americans have money and resources, but we Japanese can beat you because we have spirit." We have uttered plenty of big words and loud boasts, but we fooled no one except ourselves. Japan respects power and spirit—and nothing else.

Whenever by actual performance we show Japan's leaders that their savagery galvanizes us to action rather than intimidates or weakens our will; whenever we actually find the way to get help to China, which we promised over 2 years ago, and to our scattered and beleaguered forces under MacArthur; whenever we make it unmistakably clear that we intend with calm, cool, hard resolve to destroy utterly those men who perpetrated this and other crimes, and the military system which produced them, then and only then can we expect Japan to give a thought to obeying the rules of war.

As long as she thinks she will certainly win, or at least that we will certainly lose through internal softness, what reason is there for her to fear or try to avoid our wrath? Whenever we make it clear by our deeds that we can win, and, further, that we will win, cost what it may and no matter how long and bloody the road, and that there will be a day of terrible reckoning for Japan's militarists, then and only then will we get respect from them and a modification of their terrorism.

May I quote a paragraph from a letter I received just yesterday from one of the greatest heroes of this war. He is now on active duty, and for obvious reasons I cannot give his name. He says:

Most of the time I am eaten with a feeling of frustration. But I presume the feeling would be more intense if I were not actively engaged in the war. As in the days before the war came I could see the pattern it would take with uncanny clarity, so now I can see how it should be fought. And yet, I am as impotent now as I was in the pre-war period. There are two factors which modern military leaders do not seem to understand or prefer to ignore. One, that comfort and personal convenience are not consonant with the conduct of military-naval operations against an alert and tenacious enemy; two, that men are inspired to fight with all that is in them only by leadership based on merit, a profound knowledge of the reasons why they fight, and the conviction that the things for which they fight are worth fighting for. We will win because of our economic strength, but the sacrifice in men and treasure will be out of proportion to our effort and far beyond what it would be if we as a nation had learned that there is no smooth road to freedom. Failure to recognize these facts on the part of men who otherwise give evidence of possessing ability and intelligence is beyond my comprehension. It distresses me beyond words to express. And this is not criticism of the men themselves but of the system which produced them.



Mr. Speaker, let us be done with playing at this war. Let those of our military leaders who are still wedded to yesterday's ideas and methods, and whose orthodox notions and plans have proven utterly inadequate for the unorthodox enemy we face, forget about prestige and get down to realities, or make way for those who can and will.

And for us here at home, we ask that our leaders give us the plain hard facts; lay the cards on the table. We want to get our feet squarely on the ground and get going.

Sometimes I hear an American bemoaning in self-pity, "Why did these things have to happen to me? Why was I born in a time like this?" Well, I wonder if it would have been too bad to live in George Washington's day? or Abraham Lincoln's? Those times, like our own, which try men's souls, when we find out what we ourselves are made of, when those who look much alike in ordinary comfortable times are sifted out, some sinking to the level of cravens, and millions of others rising to the stature of giants.

I am sorry there is such a world as this, but inasmuch as there is, let us be glad that we live in it and have a chance to determine the destiny of our Nation for generations. Let us resolve to do our utmost to bring America back to those essential things which gave her the true greatness she has had and without which her future cannot be assured.

Mr. Speaker, on this sad day, I pray that all Americans and especially that we in this Congress into whose hands have been entrusted so great a heritage from the past, and such sobering responsibilities for preserving that heritage for our children, will not be found wanting.

If the execution of these American aviators has at last blasted the scales from our eyes and forced us to see and understand more clearly both our enemy and ourselves, then tragic as are their deaths, they will not have died in vain.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN], and ask unanimous consent that he may speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, this week when we had the District of Columbia appropriation bill under consideration I took occasion to ask some questions with reference to young men being on the police force in Washington. I think you will bear me out if you have been over town recently that there are many young men, very young men, on the police force in this city.

I do not want anything that I may say here to be interpreted as a criticism of the Washington Metropolitan Police force. I think it is a great organization; that they are great men. It has a splendid record. I am for it. I will sup-

port it fully. But what I have to say is with reference to these young men.

This morning I received a letter through the mail which is unsigned. It comes from a policeman, who would not sign it, and I can understand his reason. It would not be good for him, perhaps, but I have shown this letter to the inspector of police of the city, and I am going to read it to you now. I think it bears out everything that I said, and bears out my fears and bears out what some of the rest of you have said. The letter is as follows:

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: Relative to your recent statement that "there are too many young fellows on the police force" and "they have no more right to be here from the draft than any other young men," may I say that our older members of the Police Department share the same sentiment you do. A majority of us served in the last war and were quite proud of ourselves until we were tied up in this haven for draft dodgers. Some of these young single men, and others married without children, openly brag that the only reason they are on the police force is for deferment and the duration of the war, and that it is better to be a 1,000 to 1 shot that you won't be shot at than a 1,000 to 1 shot that you will be shot at in the Army. It is not understood why our Commissioners of the District of Columbia are so anxious to have these young draft dodgers, who have had only a short period of training, deferred, whereas during the last war it was not found necessary to defer policemen, but instead the department was augmented by a body of citizens called the home defense guards. Feeling that your opening shot of getting rid of these draft dodgers has not been in vain, but will gather momentum from the other Members of Congress, I remain

Respectfully,

JUST AN OLD-TIME POLICEMAN.

Not only does this situation apply to the police department—and let me say again that this is no criticism of the police department—but too many young men are in other agencies who ought to be in the service. I have the utmost respect for men on the force, but when I walk through this town, when we Members of Congress, especially those who have boys in Africa, in England, or in the Pacific, go through this town and see men on the police force, young fellows, standing around, younger than our boys, we do not like it.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. FISH. What does the gentleman propose to do about that? Why cannot we get some action? We are always talking about it; why do not we get some action in Congress about it?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I think the Costello committee is doing some very good work.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAY. I would like to say in answer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] that the House Military Affairs Committee is investigating that thing down to the ground. We have already disclosed a vast amount of information that is in the report to be released next week.

Mr. FISH. Is the gentleman going to bring in legislation?

Mr. MAY. We want to get at all of the facts so that we can.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I wish to reiterate that I have no criticism of the police department, but I do want to put the young men in the services, where they belong. My boys and your boys are "over there." They are no better than your boys and mine.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1364) to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1364, with Mr. KILDAY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be printed at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

Section 502, strike out "That there shall not be more than one officer in the grade of lieutenant commander; nor more than 35 officers in the grade of lieutenant; and that the number of officers in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) shall not exceed 35 percent of the total number of commissioned officers: And provided further,"

Section 504, strike out "shall be restricted to the performance of shore duty within the continental United States only and."

Strike out sections 506 and 508.

Section 507, change "Sec. 507" to read "Sec. 506."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

Section 502, change to read as follows:

"Sec 502. Members of the Women's Reserve may be commissioned or enlisted in such appropriate ranks and ratings, not above the rank of captain, corresponding to those of the Regular Navy, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That military authority of officers commissioned under the provisions of this title may be exercised over women of the Reserve only and is limited to the administration of the Women's Reserve."

Section 504, strike out the words "shall be restricted to the performance of shore duty within the continental United States only and."

Strike out section 506 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 506. Members of the Women's Reserve of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or their dependents shall be entitled to all allowances or benefits provided by law for male officers and enlisted men with dependents of the Reserve components of such

services. This section shall be effective from July 30, 1942."

Strike out section 508.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, this bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives by our distinguished colleague, the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS] and I will ask at this point that he use his time to explain the bill to the House.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is made necessary because of a change in the situation and in developments since the enactment of the original Women's Reserve Act. At that time it was not realized that there would be such a manpower shortage and that the necessity for women to replace men would become so acute. It was not anticipated that the Women's Reserve in the Navy would become so extensive as it is now apparent it will have to in order to meet the requirements of the situation.

This bill accomplishes four things. First, it removes the restriction upon where Women Reserves may serve. At the time the original bill was enacted a Senate amendment restricted them to duty within continental United States. Since that time we have had to develop relatively large administrative and overhead forces in such places as Hawaii, the Caribbean islands, Bermuda, England, and so forth. It is just as essential that large numbers of men, both officers and enlisted, in such places, who are physically qualified and militarily trained for combat duty should be released for actual combat service, as it is in the United States proper. Of course, it is not intended, nor will it ever be, that women will be used in the combatant branch of the Navy. They will not go to sea on our naval vessels and they will not be assigned to our combat bases.

Mr. CRAVENS. Will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. CRAVENS. Referring to section 504, where you strike out the restriction on foreign service, will that apply only to those who become members of this organization after the passage of this act, or will it also be applicable to those who have voluntarily gone into this organization on the existing basis?

Mr. MAAS. No. It will apply to all alike. But I will say to the gentleman that as a matter of administrative policy, the Navy will not order any of the women who enrolled prior to the passage of this act, to overseas duty without their own consent.

Mr. CRAVENS. Would the committee have any objection to having that written into the law?

Mr. MAAS. I do not see any objection to writing it into the law, but I do not think it necessary to put it in the law. It is a matter that ought to be administrative. After all, they are in the service and they are not going to be sent into actual combat areas. It means that they can serve in a place like Bermuda or

England, and most of them desire that service. I have talked to hundreds and hundreds of WAVES, and everyone who has talked to me about it has asked for an opportunity to serve outside of continental United States.

Mr. CRAVENS. That is undoubtedly true, but there are a great many on the other hand whose parents have consented to their going into this branch of the service in view of that very protection which you are now eliminating.

Mr. MAAS. I would have no objection to an amendment to make it clear that those who enrolled prior to this time could not be sent without their own consent.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not a fact that we have enlisted men who have enlisted in certain classes of the Navy Reserve, and in that classification their duties are prescribed to come within the confines of a naval district, and their services cannot be used outside the confines of that naval district.

Mr. MAAS. No, not in time of war.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Class B-4.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. VAN ZANDT] is clearly in error. Any man in the Navy can be used anywhere the naval authorities see fit to use him. They can take him out of one naval district and put him in another, or they can use him any place they see fit, where his services are necessary.

Mr. MAAS. In time of war that is correct.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I understood that with respect to the WAAC's, the WAAC's would all have to be reenlisted under the legislation which is pending, to take them fully into the Army. Is not the same situation true as to the WAVES?

Mr. MAAS. No.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. In that they will have to reenlist or be reenrolled?

Mr. MAAS. No, no. The WAVES, by the original act, are made a part of the Navy. They are a component part of the Navy now. It was merely that there was a restriction placed upon them that was placed upon no other class in the Navy. I want to point out that the WAAC's, even though not an active part of the Army, are permitted to go overseas and there are actually hundreds of them overseas now.

The women's auxiliary in the Red Cross goes overseas; the women in the U. S. O. go overseas; Navy nurses serve overseas, and there is no reason why these women of the Navy should not serve overseas.

Mr. RIZLEY. But in the classes the gentleman has mentioned foreign service has been voluntary upon the part of these women while, if we pass this

bill, these women can be taken overseas whether they want to go or not?

Mr. MAAS. They could be under the present wording of the bill but I am perfectly willing to see the bill amended to make it clear that those who have heretofore enrolled cannot be made to serve overseas without their consent.

It has been said that this bill would lessen enrollment. In my opinion the passage of this bill will stimulate enrollment, not slow it down.

The only disputed issue in this bill is as to whether these women should serve overseas—that is, by overseas, meaning outside of continental United States. I want to say to the House that there are thousands of officers and enlisted men in the Navy who are physically qualified for combat duty, who are trained for combat duty, who are required now to perform administrative and clerical duties in places like Hawaii, in England, in the Caribbean bases, and in Panama. They could be released for active sea duty just as they have been from Washington and the continental United States.

If the legislation is sound in the first place, then it is equally sound to permit these women to serve outside of continental United States where they can perform the purpose for which the legislation was originally designed, that of releasing men who are qualified for combat duty to perform combat duty.

Another change that is brought about by this bill is to remove the present restrictions which is a great handicap upon the Women's Reserve; that is, the limitation of rank. The present law authorizes only 1 lieutenant commander, 35 lieutenants, and the balance must be distributed in the grades of lieutenant, junior grade, and ensign. One difficulty as an illustration that has arisen that we had not anticipated is that of enrolling women doctors. There are many fine women physicians in the country who would like to enroll in the Women's Reserve and who could perform great service, but we cannot expect them to come in as ensigns; they simply cannot do it; and yet with a restriction of 35 lieutenants—those vacancies are filled—we cannot offer these competent and many times distinguished women physicians a rank anywhere near commensurate with the duties to be performed or their responsibilities.

Under the proposed legislation women could be permitted to hold ranks up to and including the rank of captain. In England the head of the WREN's, the women's auxiliary of the Navy, is a rank corresponding to rear admiral. The head of the ATS, the women with the Army, the top rank corresponds to that of major general. The head of the WAAF's of the air force, is an air marshal. We do not propose in this legislation to permit them to become admirals. Personally I have no objection to permitting a woman to be eligible to be an admiral. That should be an administrative matter for the Navy. If the Navy should want to confer the rank of admiral upon a woman it would be perfectly all right for me to see a woman



become an admiral. Some of the men have not done so well in the rank.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Upon the passage of this bill WAVES will then be eligible for foreign duty. Is that clear?

Mr. MAAS. Duty outside the United States; that is correct.

Mr. COOLEY. For duty outside the United States?

Mr. MAAS. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. Did the committee take into consideration the situation where perhaps some young lady enlisted in the WAVES and not anticipating foreign service she is now about to be made eligible for foreign service but no right has been given her to withdraw from the WAVES to go back to civilian life?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

I yield to the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. May I say to the gentleman from North Carolina and to the committee that it was stated by Admiral Jacobs that none of these women under any conditions would be sent abroad without their consent or approval irrespective of when they enlisted.

Mr. COOLEY. In other words, foreign service would still be on a voluntary basis so far as the WAVES are concerned.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Absolutely.

Mr. MICHENER. It seems to me when we had some of these other draft bills up for consideration that same matter was before the House and we were advised that if you left to the discretion of the enlistee or the commissioned officer the right as to where he or she would serve you would absolutely destroy the discipline in the Army.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It is not left to the enrollee, it is not left to the WAVE, it is left to the discretion of the officer in ordering a person to a certain military duty. Of course, that does not apply to the enlisted man or the officer. But we have a distinct understanding with the Navy Department that if a woman does not desire to accept an assignment abroad she will not be required to go over her objection. Of course, the Department would have the military authority to force her, if it saw fit to do so.

Mr. MICHENER. That is the whole thing.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. They are not going to force her.

Mr. DINGELL. Then they ought to stay home.

Mr. MICHENER. That is the whole situation, and that is a different thing.

Mr. COOLEY. The statement has just been made that these women ought to be subjected to foreign service if in the wisdom of the Navy Department they might be needed there. The point I am raising is they went into this organization purely upon a voluntary basis, they went into it with a very definite understanding regarding foreign service. I do not think they ought to be subjected to

foreign service except upon a purely voluntary basis.

Mr. MAAS. I agree with the gentleman insofar as those who are already enrolled are concerned and I think that matter should be clarified. From now on, if this bill is passed, the enrollees will know that they are liable for service overseas.

Mr. COOLEY. That will be entirely different.

Mr. MICHENER. I am not a military expert like the gentleman is.

Mr. MAAS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MICHENER. But for the life of me I cannot imagine more chaos in an organization than to have a group of WAVES, WAAC's, WOWS, or whatever they are who might on their own volition determine whether they will go where the commanding officer says they should go.

Mr. MAAS. That is not the situation, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan. We will have 10 times more applicants for overseas duty than they can possibly send, and the gentleman need not have any apprehension on that score whatever.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Would the gentleman who now has the floor, the ranking Republican Member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the chairman of that committee and other members of the committee object to writing into this bill the very thing that the gentleman states, to make it voluntary for those who have already entered the service?

Mr. MAAS. I have no objection to that and if such an amendment is proposed I will recommend its being accepted.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How would the chairman feel about that?

Mr. CRAVENS. I have such an amendment now at the desk.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Of course, if it would clarify the atmosphere I have no objection, and it is all right to put in there that it only applies to those who enlist hereafter, not to those already enlisted.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Or it applies to those who have already enlisted.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. It is the other way around. Those who are already enlisted did so with the distinct understanding they could not be ordered abroad.

Mr. MAAS. The amendment will provide that those who have heretofore enlisted cannot be sent out without their own consent. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. That is the amendment I have suggested.

Mr. MAAS. As author of the bill, I will accept it, and I am sure the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee will accept such an amendment.

Mr. DINGELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I think the provision ought to go a little further. If you want the discipline in the Navy applicable equally to men and women, you ought to make it so that these women, if they are ordered to go overseas, and I refer to those who have been in the service heretofore under the original arrangement, and they refuse to go, then they ought to be given the right or ought to be compelled to resign.

Mr. MAAS. Oh, no. This is a war. They have enlisted in the service for the duration of the war. Their services can be used at home and we will need them at home. We are going to use them. I would be very much opposed to any such proposition.

Mr. DINGELL. I am opposed to codding.

Mr. COOLEY. These young ladies enlisted in the WAVES upon a voluntary basis.

Mr. MAAS. That is true.

Mr. COOLEY. And with a very definite understanding regarding the scope of their activity; that is, with regard to the place where they might be sent.

Mr. MAAS. Only one restriction; that is, it would be within the continental United States.

Mr. COOLEY. May I say for the benefit of the gentleman and the House that the Military Affairs Committee will soon present a bill which does not have the difficulties which exist at the present time in the bill now under consideration for the reason that their bill provides for a reenlistment. When the period of reenlistment expires any person now in the WAAC who is temperamentally unfit or for some other reason they want to go out, she can retire voluntarily and get an honorable discharge.

Mr. MAAS. They are not in the Army now.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. MAAS. They have to enlist to become a part of the Army. That is a different situation. These women are already in the Navy.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out in the time remaining that there are several other provisions in the bill. I have explained the necessity for removing this rigid restriction on rank. It is easily foreseeable that we may have 150,000 or 200,000 WAVES and, of course, it is ridiculous to limit their rank to one lieutenant commander and 35 lieutenants. Already from the commanding officers of the various naval stations that can utilize WAVES have come requests for over 120,000, showing you how these old hard-shelled seadogs feel when they found the work that these women can do.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman feels that Commander McAfee and the WAVES have performed excellent service. I talked this morning with Admiral Denfeld, who is the assistant in charge of personnel, and he said for me to state that the Navy was 100 percent for this bill; that they did not want it in the beginning, but

they are convinced that the WAVES release manpower. Manpower is deeply needed, and the WAVES are needed.

Mr. MAAS. I thank the gentleman. Many of these women are performing jobs that they can do more efficiently than the men could.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COLE of New York. In regard to the highest rank prescribed in the bill for the WAVES, that of captain, is it intended by the bill that there may be more than one captain, or that the highest rank shall be captain and that there shall be but one captain?

Mr. MAAS. No, there can be more than one captain. What we are striking out of the original act is the provision that there shall be not more than one officer of the grade of lieutenant commander. The new provision states that they may be distributed in grades as the Secretary may determine, but not to exceed the grade of captain.

Mr. COLE of New York. Does the gentleman think there should be more than one captain?

Mr. MAAS. It is quite possible there might be the necessity for a dozen or two dozen of them if we have 200,000 WAVES. The purpose of the law is to replace men. If we find that there are jobs that are being done by captains in the Navy, as the war goes on, that can be performed by women captains, the Navy should have the discretion to place women in those billets.

Mr. COLE of New York. I am just a little fearful that if there are a dozen captains eventually in the WAVES, then the Department will come back to Congress for authority to increase the rank to commodore or rear admiral so that the highest officer of the WAVES may have a grade above any other officer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. MAAS. I yield myself 5 additional minutes, Mr. Chairman.

Personally I am hoping that will happen. I think that if we get up to 150,000 or 200,000 the administrative head of the WAVES ought to be a commodore or rear admiral, so I would have no objection to that if it gets to that point. However, I think the gentleman need have little apprehension that the Navy will propose that.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I think the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota is somewhat confused with reference to the testimony. The testimony was that the rank would be that of captain and there would be but one captain in the whole organization, corresponding to one colonel in the WAAC.

Mr. MAAS. That is what the bill says. The bill says:

Members of the Women's Reserve may be commissioned or enlisted in such appropriate ranks and ratings, none above the rank of

captain, corresponding to those of the Regular Navy, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

That strikes out a section which states that there shall be not more than one officer in the grade of lieutenant commander. There is no such restriction left in the legislation.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That may be true, but the Department advised the committee that it was their intention to have one person with the rank of captain, and that is all that is contemplated in the organization.

Mr. MAAS. That may be the policy. The gentleman from New York asked me about the legislation. I think it is quite true that the Navy has no intention, certainly at this time, of having more than one officer above the rank of commander. That is quite true. However, this bill does not prohibit it, nor should it, in my opinion.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. The gentleman was coming to the rest of the bill but had not gotten to it. For fear the gentleman's time may expire before he gets to it, may I ask this question. Do I correctly understand that this is by this bill made into permanent legislation?

Mr. MAAS. Yes. I shall be very glad to jump ahead to that subject right now. Under the original legislation, the women's organization of the Navy would expire 6 months after the war. This would permit the organization in peacetime of a women's reserve, not women in the Regular Navy but a reserve the same as the men's reserve. If there is a need in time of peace for a naval reserve of men, officers and enlisted, to provide a trained reservoir for wartime, and if in time of war we have found there is a need for women in the Navy, then there is equally a need for a women's reserve in time of peace to train women to be available when war comes.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I thoroughly approve of that provision.

Mr. MAAS. I am glad to have the gentleman's support.

It will also be a considerable incentive in the meantime for these women to know that they can carry on their interest in the military the same as the men do in a reserve in time of peace, so that we may not have to go through all these growing pains if we have another war.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. The bill further prescribes that these members of the WAVES may receive the same benefits that are now payable to the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Navy Reserve.

Mr. MAAS. That is correct. That is what I started to discuss. Unfortunately the Comptroller's decision was contrary to the intent of the committee, and I think of the Congress, in the initial legislation. I was the author of that bill, and

I thought I had drawn it broad enough to cover that point. I stated in the bill that the women would come under exactly the same provisions as the men did, as to pay, and so on. I do not know how the Comptroller arrived at his decision, but for some reason he has made this distinction with the women in the Reserve, and has denied to the women the benefits that men have, who are replaced by women. For instance, take the matter of dependents. We may have a WAVE who has a dependent mother, and she should be able to receive the benefits. If these women perform men's duties, they ought to get the benefit that the man whom they displace receives.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. It might be well to state that after the war is over, and these women have received honorable discharge, they will be entitled to the same benefits that a veteran receives who served in World War No. 2.

Mr. MAAS. That is correct for all practical purposes. If they are going to perform the work that a man performs, then they should receive the same pay and benefits that a man whom they displace is eligible to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, this is a bill to amend the act creating the Women's Reserve of the Navy. The act creating the Reserve made it a part of the Navy, but prescribed certain limitations which then appeared to be desirable. We had never before had a Women's Reserve in the Navy, and although we knew there were many fine women who wanted to serve, and expected they would perform a valuable service, we did not know how successful this new organization would be. For this reason, certain statutory limitations were prescribed, including one which excluded the Women's Reserve from the death or disability benefits of all other Reservists, and placed them, in that regard, on the same basis as civil-service employees.

The time has come to remove this discrimination and certain other limitations in the law establishing the Women's Reserve. The WAVES have more than justified the hopes of the Congress. They have been doing a magnificent job. They have proved their worth to the Navy. Your Committee on Naval Affairs has recommended, by a vote of 12 to 2, that the bill, as amended in committee, do pass.

At the beginning of this month, the WAVES had replaced 1,202 officers and 1,982 enlisted men of the Navy who were then sent to sea for combat duty. There were then 4,579 WAVES appointed and in training for officer ranks and 14,551 enlistments in enlisted ratings. At the end of the calendar year 1943 it is expected that there will be 6,400 officers and 41,000 enlisted personnel in the Women's Reserve. The women's component of the Marine Corps Reserve is also authorized



by the act creating the Women's Reserve. By the first of 1944 the Women's Reserve of the Marine Corps will have 750 officers and 12,000 enlisted women. In June 1944 the prospective program calls for 8,100 officers and 60,000 enlisted in the Navy, and 1,000 officers and 18,000 enlisted marines.

The ratio of women officers to enlisted women is not necessarily the same as the male proportions in the Navy. The number of naval officers to enlisted men ashore has always been at a much higher ratio than afloat. This is chiefly due to the numbers of staff corps officers who are assigned on shore. The original idea was to commission qualified officer WAVES to release officers for combat duty. The acute manpower shortage has increased the need for WAVES to numbers greatly exceeding the original expectations.

The bill makes the following changes in the act:

First. It eliminates the restriction on the number of WAVES officers, and increases the highest rank from lieutenant commander to captain.

Second. It eliminates the provision that the WAVES shall be restricted to the performance of shore duty within the United States.

Third. It puts members of the Women's Reserve of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or their dependents, on a parity with men of the Reserve components of these services and their dependents as regards their allowances and benefits.

Fourth. It eliminates the provision that would automatically disband the WAVES after the end of the war and makes them a permanent part of the Navy.

The bill will leave in effect the following special limitations applicable to the Women's Reserve:

First. That military authority of commissioned officers may be exercised over women of the Reserve only and is limited to the administration of the Women's Reserve.

Second. That members of the Women's Reserve must be at least 20 years of age.

Third. That Women Reservists shall not be assigned to duty on board vessels of the Navy or in combat aircraft, and shall not be used to replace civil-service personnel employed in the Naval Establishment, but shall be composed of women trained and qualified for duty in the shore establishment of the Navy to release male officers and enlisted men for duty at sea.

The changes made by the bill are all paralleled by the legislation now before the House relating to the WAVES and the SPARS.

The original limitation upon the rank and number of officer WAVES is out of keeping with the size of the organization now planned. The proposed top rank, that of captain, will correspond to the rank of colonel which is now authorized for the WAAC.

The removal of the restriction against sending WAVES outside the continental United States conforms to the existing situation in the Army. It will permit

WAVES to be assigned to duty at shore stations at Pearl Harbor or the Canal Zone or the Caribbean or elsewhere abroad. The Navy expects to use this authority with caution, but there will be cases in which qualified Women Reservists can perform valuable duty on such assignments and by releasing men for sea duty will add to the combat strength of Navy personnel.

Under existing law, if members of the Women's Reserve suffer death, disability, or injury while in service, they are not entitled to the benefits provided for other classes of the Naval Reserve, but to the benefits provided for civil employees of the United States. The benefits to which women personnel should be entitled follow as a corollary to the duty which may be assigned them. Your committee feels that if they are eligible for duty beyond the seas in a manner similar to that for other naval reservists, the same benefits should be applicable to members of the Women's Reserve. This will authorize retirement pay in case of disability, and payment of 6 months' gratuity to their dependent relatives in case of death.

The present law terminates the Women's Reserve, as a branch, prior to 6 months after the war. The WAVES have proved their value as a permanent reserve. Maintenance of this branch in peacetime, with the remainder of the Naval Reserve, will be necessary in the interests of the country in order to effect a quick and orderly mobilization of women in case of emergency.

The Women's Reserve was created by law as an integral part of the Naval Reserve. It was the intention of the Congress that all laws relating to the Naval Reserve should apply to the Women's Reserve except where specifically provided otherwise. In other words, WAVES were to receive the same pay and allowances as male members of the Naval Reserve of like rank or rating. However, the Comptroller General recently ruled that an officer WAVE is not entitled to rental and subsistence allowance for a dependent mother. Therefore, your committee has amended the present law to leave no doubt that members of the Women's Reserve receive the same allowances and benefits as provided by law to male members of the Naval Reserve. That is the new section 506. By regulations of the Secretary of the Navy, no woman with children under 18 years of age can become a member of the Women's Reserve. Allowances for dependents would therefore be limited to other dependent relatives.

This bill will add permanent strength to the Navy by making the Women's Reserve permanent. It applies equally to the Navy and Marine Corps. It will recognize the fine work the Women's Reserve is doing and strengthen them in their service in the present war.

Mr. Chairman, the trouble with our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. VINCENT] is that from the very beginning of this legislation he has been very hostile to it. He is opposed to grouping together these patriotic women of the country to serve in a military capacity. He is not only

opposed to the WAVES, but he is opposed to the WAAC; he is opposed to the SPARS; he is opposed to the marines; and, of course, it is natural that when one is opposed to something, he often-times tries to belittle it, to ridicule it. But I want to say here and now that this organization, while there might have been doubt in the minds of a great many when it was first created, has merited the respect and the confidence of every official in the Navy and the Army, the Coast Guard and the marines, who has come in contact with them. Let us be serious and let us not try to belittle these women who want to serve the country. What was the object and purpose of this bill? What was the genesis of it? It was to replace men so they could go to the front. Is there any objection to that?

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes; I will yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. That is all right. I agree with the gentleman that it is a fine thing to replace able-bodied men for service where they can be of more value, but is it necessary to go into all this training, uniforms, lipstick kits, and all these things to get a lady in a position to take over a telephone job or something?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes; you have got to get a uniform upon a person who is in the military service. I consider they have done the right thing and I think, fortunately—and this is a thing that has always disturbed my good friend from Kentucky [Mr. VINCENT], the designers have selected a very fine uniform for all of the organizations.

What was the purpose of this legislation in the first place? It was to replace virile, able-bodied fighting men who were doing desk work. Nobody opposed that. Who was to replace them? There is a shortage of manpower in this country. You could not keep the men at the desks and send them to the front at the same time; so they brought these women into the service to take the place of them so they could go to the front—could go and fight. Now, let us see how many have been replaced, how many have been released here in the city of Washington.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. The statement has been made that the uniform cost \$250. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I think it is \$200.

Mr. COOLEY. It is an allowance for equipment, is it not?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is it exactly.

Mr. COOLEY. Not for one uniform.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. That is it exactly.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the House would like to know, if they do not already know, that the daughter of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES] is a WAVE, a very fine one.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. And, of course, there are a great many others. Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes; but I have only 15 minutes and there are some things I want to say. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The replacement of manpower in the Government agencies in Washington has been made and, of course, could be made by women, whether they were in the WAVES, the WAAC, or these other organizations. Is not that true?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. It certainly is; but you cannot place them in certain military positions unless they have some military control over them.

In other words, they cannot afford to put a civilian in certain military positions when they cannot exercise military discipline and control over that person. They have replaced 1,202 officers and 1,982 enlisted men down here in the Navy Department. Four thousand five hundred and seventy-nine WAVES have been commissioned and there are a total of 14,551 WAVES in the service.

What does this bill propose to do? It proposes to let them serve abroad if the military necessity demands. When we first passed the bill, the Department did not think the military necessity would require some of them to go to London, to the office of Admiral Nimitz at Pearl Harbor, or to the Panama Canal Zone. I want to impress upon you the fact that the Navy Department would administer this with a great deal of caution. It is not the desire of the Navy Department to send these women out of the country unless there is a greatest military necessity for them to go to some billet where it is imperative that they have a Navy personnel to administer it.

Mr. Chairman, some of them will go and some of them will not go, and for those who came in with the understanding they would not have to go, I have no objection to accepting an amendment giving them the opportunity to volunteer their services for duty outside the continental limits.

Mr. HEBERT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. HEBERT. In the testimony before the committee, did not the Navy tell us that it would be a voluntary service abroad?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Absolutely.

Mr. HEBERT. It would be the same as men in submarines or aboard ship.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Exactly.

Mr. HEBERT. So they will not have to go if they do not want to go?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Exactly. The gentleman from Kentucky referred to the fact that up here in New York a training program is taking place.

Now, what are the facts? Let us get the complete picture. You have to have some central place to send all of your enlisted men and all of your enlisted women to indoctrinate and train them for the naval service. You have seven different stations throughout the United

States where the male enlisted personnel must go to get what is called, in the language of the service, the "boot" training.

They have a college in New York for which they pay \$800,000 in rent, and they also pay some \$200,000 for the rent of some apartment houses for them to live in. The Navy Department decided that it was far more economical to have one central place, even though it cost a million dollars, than to have two dozen places all over the United States where these people are brought in. I do not think by the testimony given to the committee that there can be any criticism of the Navy for having a central place for giving the WAVES their preliminary training.

Mr. NORRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. For what period of time does this rental contract cover?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. One year.

Mr. NORRELL. Eight hundred thousand dollars for a year?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Eight hundred thousand dollars a year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman as one who did not vote for the original bill I think the women have demonstrated that this organization has made good in every way.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I ask the gentleman a question in reference to this rent. Did the committee go into the report that some hotels in Washington, one in particular, where a great many WAVES are now located, are charging four times the amount for apartments as they charged Members of Congress and others who live at the same hotel?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. A WAVE gets so much for rental allowance, and that is what they are paying in these hotels.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman a Member of Congress who lives at the hotel tells me that in one place four girls are living, that is in one apartment, and paying \$450 for their apartment while the one next to it rents for \$125.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I think the gentleman may be misinformed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I hope I am.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Unless they are all officers they are paying it out of the allowance which the Government gives to them, their rental allowance.

Mr. NORRELL. Will the gentleman tell us how many WAVES this college in New York will accommodate in a year?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. At the present time between five and six thousand every turn-over. Let me tell you about the program. These girls volunteer all over the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of the time.

If women from your district want to get into the WAVES, they will go to the procurement center in that section to enlist. They may have educational qualifications that will permit them to make an application for an officer's commission. They may only have a certain educational qualification which will not permit them to apply for commissions. Therefore, they go into the service in an enlisted status. They are trained, and the bulk of them are stenographers and typists. Remember that the highest rating they are getting is seamen second class, carrying with it a pay of about \$50 a month. It is a patriotic effort on the part of these women because they could make far more money back home or in some industrial plant. They are rendering an outstanding service, and I am grateful to the gentleman from Oklahoma, who was somewhat doubtful at first, now that he can see the great services that these women are rendering.

Let me tell you something else: Down here in the Navy Department we have 17,000 civilian employees. I had a check-up made to see how the civil-service employees were working. On a Saturday about 1,600 of the 17,000 were out and on Friday about 1,500. The civil-service situation has become so acute that it has become necessary to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Navy to utilize 2,000 WAVES to help out because they cannot get civilian employees.

The reason they need them is that there is so much absenteeism, so much sickness, and so much annual leave being taken by civil-service employees in the Navy Department. Think of it. On the 13th day of March, a few Saturdays back, I checked up and there were some 1,600 employees out of the Navy Department. Every one of them was a civil-service employee. That does not happen with these WAVES. They are officers and enlisted personnel, and they do not get off on sick leave or on annual leave like the civil-service employees.

Mr. FULMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. FULMER. In checking up on the absenteeism, I wonder if the gentleman has any information that substantiates my understanding that perhaps at least one-third of the time of these persons in the Army and Navy is taken up in saluting each other.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The gentleman apparently has been misinformed.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Can the gentleman from Georgia give the Members any idea of what the additional cost will be if this measure is passed?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The additional cost will be the difference in the rank. A commander gets about \$5,000



and a captain gets about \$1,500, including allowances. This will vary, depending upon the length of service.

Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will there be any additional cost to the taxpayers because women will be filling positions that would ordinarily be filled by men?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. There would be more officers under the pending bill than under the old law, and that is the only additional cost.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. GATHINGS. Has the gentleman any figures on the cost to the Government of pensions after this war is over?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I would say that most of the WAVES that I have seen here are very healthy-looking women.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true that when a member of the WAVES is accepted by the Navy she has to be practically physically perfect?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. They have to pass the same examination anyone else has to pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, the statements made by the gentleman from Kentucky, a distinguished member of the committee, were quite interesting and might have been a contribution to the subject except that every statement he made was in direct conflict with the known facts. For instance, he talked about the Navy Medical Center being filled with WAVES. At the present time there are exactly 44 WAVES at the Navy Medical Center, and the capacity of that hospital is 1,000.

He also mentioned that the WAVES have been used to displace civil-service employees in Washington. No WAVE has been used to displace any civil-service employee. That is not permitted. I think we may have to come to using some WAVES in cases where civil-service employees cannot be obtained, and that will be done then only if the Civil Service Commission certifies that there is no one to fill the job. Women were not recruited into the WAVES for that purpose and are not being used for that purpose. The gentleman from Kentucky knows or ought to know that if he wishes to discuss the bill.

I take direct issue with the gentleman from Kentucky that it is ever degrading for anyone to don a uniform to defend this country. The insinuation that it is degrading to put women in uniform is insulting not only to the women of America but to the American people generally. The women have as much of a stake in this country and have as much patriotism and as much love for and de-

sire to serve this country as the men, and they have the same right to do so. We must realize that this is a war, and men and women must contribute their part wherever they can best serve. As long as women are willing and able to replace competent fighting men so that those men can go to MacArthur to help him fight the Japs and not stay in Washington, then let us make every facility available for women to replace the men so that we may get on with this war and get it over with. MacArthur needs more than the mere wave of his hand that the gentleman from Kentucky is giving him.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, all time has expired. I ask that the Clerk read the bill for amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

"Section 502, strike out 'That there shall not be more than one officer in the grade of lieutenant commander; nor more than 35 officers in the grade of lieutenant; and that the number of officers in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) shall not exceed 35 percent of the total number of commissioned officers: And provided further,'"

"Section 504, strike out 'shall be restricted to the performance of shore duty within the continental United States only and.'"

"Strike out sections 506 and 508.

"Section 507, change 'Sec. 507' to read 'Sec. 506.'"

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

"Section 502, change to read as follows:

"Sec. 502. Members of the Women's Reserve may be commissioned or enlisted in such appropriate ranks and ratings, not above the rank of captain, corresponding to those of the Regular Navy, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided*, That military authority of officers commissioned under the provisions of this title may be exercised over women of the Reserve only and is limited to the administration of the Women's Reserve."

"Section 504, strike out the words 'shall be restricted to the performance of shore duty within the continental United States only and.'"

"Strike out section 506 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 506. Members of the Women's Reserve of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, or their dependents, shall be entitled to all allowances or benefits provided by law for male officers and enlisted men with dependents of the reserve components of such services. This section shall be effective from July 30, 1942."

"Strike out section 508."

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment may be considered as an original bill for the purpose of amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAVENS: Page 2, line 14, after the words "Section 504", strike out the remaining words in lines 14, 15, and

16, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Members of the Women's Reserve shall not be assigned to duty on board vessels of the Navy or in combat aircraft, provided that the members of the Reserve who became such prior to the enactment of this act shall not, without their voluntary consent, be assigned to duty outside the continental limits of the United States."

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, the law as now written, at which my amendment is aimed, and on the basis of which law a great number of the present members of this particular force have gone into the service, reads as follows:

Members of the Women's Reserve shall be restricted to the performance of shore duty within the continental United States only, and shall not be assigned to duty on board vessels of the Navy or in combat aircraft.

As I understood the gentleman to state a while ago, the Navy has adopted a policy whereby they would not send any of the members of this organization beyond the continental limits of the United States, without their consent, and the sole purpose of the amendment which I propose is to write that policy or that construction of policy into law, so that we may be sure that the Navy will not change its mind about such a policy.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. Unless the gentleman's amendment is adopted, then the members of the WAVES would be at the tender mercy of the admirals in the Department?

Mr. CRAVENS. That is true.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. Yes.

Mr. MAAS. I am in sympathy with the gentleman's purpose, but I am afraid he will have to perfect the language of his amendment because looking at the gentleman's amendment, it strikes out section 504, which eliminates the restriction from the original act, and you must retain the language of the original act.

Mr. CRAVENS. The gentleman mistakes the wording of my amendment.

Mr. MAAS. You substitute in lieu of this section of this bill, but what you will have to do is to put it after section 504 of the original act.

Mr. CRAVENS. That is what I am doing. I am leaving out of the original act, that which restricts members to the continental United States, so that those who come in after passage of this new act may be sent abroad without their consent, but adding a proviso to the effect that if they have already gone in to this organization under the existing arrangement, they may not then be sent abroad without their consent.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. This applies only to those already in.

Mr. CRAVENS. Yes.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Then I accept the amendment.

Mr. CRAVENS. Those that come into it now or in the future may be sent anywhere, because this act puts them on notice that they may be subject to that type of service. The purpose of my amendment is to protect those already in the service who came there under a guar-

anty, so to speak, that they would not be sent to foreign service. In other words, to prevent a change in the rules of the game in the middle of the game, and tell them that they have to serve on an entirely different basis.

Mr. MAAS. The gentleman's amendment limited it to combat vessels. We may have transports in which women are being transported, and we might want to send women doctors to serve in those combat transports.

Mr. CRAVENS. The reason I put that in there—

Mr. MAAS. You said "vessels of the Navy."

Mr. CRAVENS. I followed the exact wording of your bill, left it written as you have it written in this proposed amendment to the law. The only thing I struck out is the foreign service part. I followed your amendment and then added a proviso that those who are already in this branch of the Service cannot be sent outside the continental United States without their consent.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAVENS. I yield.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I will say to the gentleman that I trust the committee will adopt this amendment. I think it is a clarifying amendment. It was practically what the Navy Department would have done by regulation.

Mr. CRAVENS. I thank the gentleman. It really puts the Navy's policy into law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Do I understand this is an amendment to the committee amendment as amended by the gentleman from Arkansas? We are dealing with a committee amendment and this would be an amendment in the third degree.

The CHAIRMAN. It is an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS].

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. But it is a committee amendment that is being considered by the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair might state that at the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE] unanimous consent was granted to consider the committee amendment as an original bill. The Clerk will report the amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky: "Amend the amendment by striking out lines 14, 15, and 16."

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, the issue is not made as clear as it possibly could have been if the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky had offered his amend-

ment in the first instance, but I think the Committee can clearly understand the situation. The effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky would be that the Navy Department could not order them abroad. The Navy Department says they have some need for them. They say they are going to administer the law with a great deal of caution. The effect it will have on the organization relates to morale more than anything else. The WAAC's have permission of Congress to serve abroad; the WAVES do not have that permission by the bill that we enacted into law. Probably there may not be as great a material need as some may think, but there should certainly be some uniformity in the services.

It does not make a particle of difference to me whether they go abroad or do not go abroad. I think the House understands the issue clearly. If you think there is any military reason why the Navy can use them abroad, they ought to go. If on the contrary the Committee thinks the Navy has not any justification for sending them abroad, then you should vote for the gentleman's amendment. I think a happy solution would be the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Under the present law, are the WAAC's permitted to go abroad?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Yes; the WAAC's are permitted to go.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. How about the women serving with the Marine Corps?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No; the marines and the SPARS are in the same fix as the Navy because the same legislation covers the three organizations.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. What special reason would there be to send the WAAC's and not the WAVES, or exclude the WAVES and not the WAAC's? Is there any good reason?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. No; there is no good reason. They have use for some of these people over there. I think, therefore, in the interests of orderly procedure, the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas would clarify the situation and be along the right line.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. I yield.

Mr. COLMER. What does the Navy say about whether they needed them or not?

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. The Navy stated that they could use a very limited number in England in Admiral Stark's office and a very limited number in Admiral Nimitz' office.

The House should realize one thing: There is not going to be any wholesale sending of them abroad. It has more effect on morale and recruiting than anything else, this privilege of sending them abroad. The WAAC's have the consent of Congress now to go abroad.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, let me point out the fact that in his statement the gentleman from Kentucky complained that the WAVES took up a lot of shipping space and hospital room. This is sheer nonsense. These women are only going to replace men; so if there is not a WAVE on a ship going to Honolulu or England there will be a man on it. If one of them gets sick and is hospitalized it will only be because some man is not sick in the hospital. Now, if we are going to get on with this war, every able-bodied qualified man has got to be on the fighting front, and this legislation is designed merely to replace those men wherever possible with women.

If we would accept the Cravens amendment I believe it would be a good solution to the problem. I think it is a happy compromise, and that we will be performing a valuable service to the war effort to make women available to release more physically fit men for actual combat duty.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Is it not true of the Navy that before one person, whether enlisted or commissioned, leaves the continental limits of the United States for foreign duty he has to submit to a thorough physical examination, have his eyes tested, his teeth fixed, and be 100-percent physically before they are accepted for duty abroad?

Mr. MAAS. Certainly, with all their inoculations and everything else they can possibly give them to insure their safety and health.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. We have given this right to the WAAC's. The WAVES now want it. If we give it to the WAVES what about the SPARS and the marines?

Mr. MAAS. They will automatically get it. This legislation covers the marines.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Ought it not to cover all of them?

Mr. MAAS. It covers the Marines and the Navy. The SPARS are covered by different legislation. The women of the U. S. O. go overseas. They take movie actresses to the front. The Navy nurses go overseas; the WAAC's go overseas. There is no reason why those WAVES who can be of service to release physically fit men should not serve in places like Honolulu and England.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAAS. I yield.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. It may interest the Committee to know that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have reported out a bill that would give the same privilege to the SPARS that this bill gives to the WAVES if it becomes a law.

Mr. MAAS. I am glad to know that. They ought all to be treated alike.



Mr. BLAND. I may say the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries originally reported a bill to that effect.

Mr. MAAS. I am glad to have that information, and I am sure the House is, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, from time immemorial the civilization of any race or nation has been judged by the manner in which it has treated its women. The Anglo-Saxon race has been a race of fighting men. Your pioneer fathers were men who could whip their weight in wildcats. We have never up until this time proposed to bring our women to the fighting front and have them do our fighting for us. Someone will say that we are not going to put them up on the fighting front, but every one of us here knows that in these times of modern bombing planes anywhere within a range of many miles of a fighting front is really at the fighting front.

I voted for the bills which provided for the organization of these various women's services, because I believed at that time that women could do a great deal of good on missions of mercy, the doing of clerical work, and in many tasks that it was explained to us they would do here at home in order that more men might be sent into battle, and I have been for that, but I am not for forcing any young woman to go overseas to help do the fighting. If we do that, Mr. Chairman, we are going to have our hospitals filled with returning women. The physical make-up of a woman is different from that of a man. From time immemorial men have been of a different nervous make-up; they are temperamentally and physically fitted for, and have been trained to do, the fighting of nations. Women are differently constituted. They are brave as any man, but they are physically weaker. Of course, they can do a lot of things better than men can, but there are some things that they are not fitted to do. I do not think they ought to be put out on these fighting fronts. Shame on you who would send them there.

Personally I am going to vote against any bill which seeks to draft women or even to lead them by ballyhoo into those fighting fronts. It would be a disgrace to the manhood of this Nation to do it. It would be a mistake. I know some women are even now returning mental and physical wrecks, because they cannot stand the noise and the racket of the bombings, the stark horror of the things that even try the souls of strong men, that they are bound to face over there. I would be ashamed to tell my sons or the people of my family that I had voted for a bill to send the young women of our country to a foreign front to help fight the battles of this country.

I am proud of the armed forces of this country, I am proud of the stalwart men who have fought the battles of America, and I say that today the men of this country are a breed of fighting men. I do not think that the boys in our armies

want the young women of our country exposed to shot and shell, the scream of dive bombers, and the things they are going to have to face if we send them over to the fighting front. I like to think of a woman as the purest and the holiest thing that God ever created, and this brings to my mind a little poem somebody wrote about the time of the last war, as follows:

Ah, Bohemia's honey is sweet to the lip,  
And the song and the dance are luring,  
And the mischievous maid with the mutinous  
lip,  
Has a charm that is very enduring,  
But out from the smoke-wreaths and beauty  
and lace,  
Of that world of the tawdrily clever,  
There floats the rare spell of that pure little  
face  
That has chased away folly forever.  
And I drain my last cup ere I go to my rest,  
Oh, fortunate earth, to possess her,  
To the dear tender heart in the pure white  
breast,  
Of the woman that is good, God bless her!

Mr. Chairman, let us keep the women here at home and let the men do the fighting.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 35 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, it is with reluctance that I disagree with the distinguished chairman of my committee. I usually support him in all naval matters before the House. May I say also I do not agree with everything the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky said about the WAVES. In my opinion, he has been just a bit too severe in his criticism of the Navy Department and the WAVES. However, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky and the amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS] have a great deal of merit.

It would be altogether unjust to these women whose parents have consented to their entry into military service to be suddenly placed in a situation where they are compelled to go abroad when that was not in their initial contract. I am a father; I have two young girls approaching womanhood. I served in the First World War, and I am sure that any Member of the House who served overseas in the First World War is well aware of the temptations which young women would encounter far from the influence of their own homes and their own firesides. We see what is taking place here in the city of Washington with these girls of teen age who come here to work in these Government departments. As the father of a young girl of 19 and another one 21, I certainly would hesitate to give consent to my daughters going overseas, to be far from

the spiritual influences of their own family and family life.

I am going to vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, and if that is defeated I shall vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS]. If both of these amendments are defeated, or perhaps if only that offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. VINCENT] is defeated, I will be justified in refusing to support the bill if it still contains the section striking out the provision that the WAVES shall only be used within the continental limits of the United States. There is no justification for this. There are altogether too many officers here in Washington and in all the other cities of the United States. Let them send them abroad first, and then, if they need more men or women, let them call upon the WAVES. But until we take these young men who are wearing the Navy uniform out of Washington and out of the other large centers of the United States, there certainly is no justification for exposing our young American women to dangers and temptations on foreign soil.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE].

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLE of New York as a substitute amendment for the Cravens amendment: In section 504, after the words "continental United States", insert a comma and the following, "its Territories and insular possessions."

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky. This amendment is an amendment in the third degree.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls the attention of the gentleman from Kentucky to the fact that this amendment is offered as a substitute to the Cravens amendment and not to the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me that perhaps this suggestion might offer a common ground on which those who are interested in sending women abroad to help the naval forces, and those who are interested in seeing that the women are retained at home to help the naval forces here, may unite.

If this amendment is adopted, it will mean that the members of the Women's Reserve may be sent to Honolulu, Alaska, the Panama Canal, and Puerto Rico, where we have established naval activities, where they might be able to serve on duty with comparative safety.

I confess that when this proposal was before the committee I felt as does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. VINCENT], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY], a sentiment which has been very admirably expressed by the gentleman from Missouri,

but the Navy Department has indicated a military need for the services of the women in those establishments in Hawaii, Panama, and Puerto Rico, and I feel that we who are interested in preserving the femininity of our women even in time of war can feel reasonably safe in permitting them to go to these Territorial possessions.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we have gotten very much excited here about a matter that really is not so important after all. This bill merely attempts to do for the members of the Naval Women's Auxiliary what the Congress has already done for the Army Auxiliary. I do not see any reason for the discrimination. If it is wrong to send the girls in the Navy over, then it is wrong to send those in the Army over.

I do not see anything to get excited about in this matter. It has been testified that there will not be many that will go. I dare say that there are now in Honolulu alone over 2,500 American girls working in the war effort for the Navy. The only point is that they are not in uniform. So why all this hubbub about it? If you are going to keep the forces of the one at home, then you ought to keep the forces of the other at home.

I favor the Cravens amendment. I hope the Committee will agree upon the Cravens amendment.

I was interested in the remarks of my distinguished friend from Missouri about the womanhood of the country. I come from much farther south than does the gentleman. I come from down where we hold the mockingbird music sweet and womanhood on a high pedestal. But we are fighting, as Dr. Judd told us this morning, not a war of sentiment; we are fighting a war of reality. If these women can be used to a good purpose to take the place of the men who are behind the desk in the communication centers and who are running the typewriters, and so on, whether it be in England, Honolulu, or wherever it may be, why should not their services be used for that purpose?

I think, if you are going to cut out this portion of this bill, you ought also to cut out the same provision that now exists in the law for the land for the Women's Auxiliary of the Army, where they have more than 50,000 members as against some 4,000 in the Navy. I do not see any reason why we should get excited about this matter. I think that the happy solution is to adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN].

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Cravens amendment and in opposition to the two other amendments that have been offered.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] has so well stated the proposition that there is little I can add to what he has said. I do want to say this with reference to some of the arguments that have been made here about

taking these women to the front. As has already been stated, for some time we have been taking women nurses to the front. Not so long ago we saw pictures of women nurses on Guadalcanal attending the sick and the wounded. As far as I know, there was no great complaint that went up about the use of those women there.

Only a few days ago this House passed a bill making it possible to send women doctors right out to the very front lines, and not a single voice was raised against it either in this House or in the other body. The bill passed by unanimous consent in both Houses and has been signed, and is now the law.

With this Cravens amendment, I cannot see that there is any objection, because no girl will be sent abroad except upon her own option.

Just a few days ago a young lady from my district made application to the State Department for a job in London. She was accepted and is now getting ready to go to London. Has there been any complaint against her going there? Has there been any complaint about her going there? Why should there be a complaint, then, if that same girl had joined the WAVES, and had asked for an assignment in London, provided there was need for her there? A question has been raised about the need. I do not know what the need is. I do know that we have far-flung naval bases, that we have one in New Zealand, that we have one at Pearl Harbor, and that we have them in other places all over the world, carrying on this war, and I do know that the testimony before our committee was that the experience of the WAAC's has been that every girl that had been sent out to the field had replaced, on an average, one and a quarter men. I want to say this, that the time is fast coming when we are going to experience a very serious condition with reference to the utilization of our total manpower resources. I believe that this country has not realized what total war means. Total war means using everything that we have, and yet this Congress has pulled back on practically every single measure that has been presented toward mobilizing our resources. This bill is simply another measure in that program of using our total resources.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON] for 3½ minutes.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, we in California who have lived and worked with the Japanese have believed for years that the Japanese were preparing for a war. While a member of the California State Legislature, I was a co-author of a bill to eliminate the Japanese alien fishermen from our coasts and harbors after we had received confidential information from the naval intelligence that many of these fishermen were officers in the Japanese Navy and that they were obtaining valuable data which could be used against us. We also knew of the Japanese ability and of their capacity to work and accomplish their objectives.

Therefore, today, we of the Pacific coast are definitely fearful that unless more attention is paid to this Pacific war we will be years in regaining our lost territory and in defeating the Japanese in their strongholds. We are still maintaining that we have not had our share of airplanes in the South Pacific, that we have not been paying enough attention to the Alaskan situation.

Anyone who has studied Japanese history will know that the Japanese have pursued in all their past wars the same tactics which they are employing today. They have been ruthless, and their strategy has been that of patiently waiting to catch the enemy off guard and then to make a surprise attack. In 1894, when they struck at China, Japan had been talking peace and even had the other nations thinking that war was improbable. With that great advantage of a surprise attack she was able to defeat China. Then, we are familiar with the story of the Japanese-Russian War, when Tojo, the great Japanese naval commander, pulled a surprise attack on the Russian Navy and annihilated the same. To show you the thinking of the people in that time, a London editorial writer in the spring of 1904 stated:

There is no justification for all of the excitement. Japan and Russia will not fight. Neither one is in a position to carry on war.

We all know the story of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and likewise on the Aleutian Islands. We must avert any more such embarrassing surprises.

Again I say we on the Pacific coast are fully aware of the seriousness of this Japanese war, and while we are 1,000 percent in sympathy with the actions in the Atlantic, we claim that the Pacific war should not be overlooked.

Now, with this horrifying and atrocious execution of our Tokyo air raiders by the Japanese, we find an enraged America has finally awakened to the seriousness of this Pacific war. But, let me add, there is a strange coincidence of another incident which happened within a few hours after this news was released. Mr. Churchill, who has definitely sold our leaders on the idea that we should spend the greatest amount of our energy on the European battle front, called the newspapermen to his office after midnight to make a statement that he had received reports that Hitler is making preparations for using poisonous gas against the Russian front. This may be true, but we must not let our attention again be entirely taken away from the Pacific war by the statement of Mr. Churchill. We have two enemies, each of equal strength, and we should realize this.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] for 3½ minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I know the gentleman from Missouri did not wish to seem to attack the character of women in uniform, and to say that their character might not stand up well, if they wore the uniform of their country but it sounded that way. Women in uniform would have a right to resent that. Women in uniform honor



that uniform—they respect it—it is a protection. It is what you are, not where you are, and it seems to me that if anyone had a temptation not to be of good character, the fact that one wore the uniform of the United States would give strength. I wonder if Members realize that we had during World War No. 1 serving overseas, not actually a part of the Army, but near the Army, just as near as these WAVES would be, some 22,000 women. There were 2,000 women that we borrowed from the British to serve with our Services of Supply overseas, because they were needed to do the confidential work, work that civilians could not be entirely trusted to do. At present much of the Navy work is of a confidential nature. My own opinion is that very few of those WAVES will be sent overseas. But I do feel that we are fighting the most horrible and most far-reaching war in all history. If the Navy has expressed a wish and expressed the importance of making it possible to send some of these WAVES overseas, I feel that it should be done. Today the Red Cross has many women serving overseas. I do not believe in blocking the war effort in this way. The Navy does not wish women to fight. You have all seen hundreds of women nurses who have been with the Army and the Navy for years. They have been in danger zones. You know of the nurse who flew that terribly wounded man back for miles over the Pacific at high altitude and the courage which it took. If anyone here had seen, I am very sure they would know she is not less ladylike, not less gentle, not less good because she was near the armed forces, rather that she had more of these qualities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I speak in favor of the amendment, because I do not believe we have reached the time in America when we must call upon the women of this Nation to fight our battles.

I have three sons in the armed forces of this Nation. I know that one of the things they look upon as almost sacred is that mother back home and that little kid sister. We say these women are not going into the battle zones, but the entire world today is a battle zone. While we realize that excellent work is being done by the WAVES and the WAAC's, I think however that the Army made a serious mistake in sending them overseas. And one wrong does not right another. I have been taught to look upon women, as the gentleman from Missouri stated, as something almost akin to holy. I feel that the one thing we must hold sacred in America is that respect which we were taught to have for womanhood.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Mrs. LUCE. Does the gentleman realize that we women come from a race of

fighting American women; that in the part of the country where I come from and where my ancestors have lived for over a hundred years, our women used to put out the flames of their burning houses with the bloody shirts of their dead husbands; that the pioneer women of this country always were and always will be fighting women. As a matter of fact, a national heroine, Molly Pitcher, was the first WAAC.

In the South during the great War between the States, had the southerners not had their women to back them up as these WAAC's and WAVES are going to back up our men at the front lines they would have lost the war much sooner and we would have been much longer winning ours. We have always been fighting women and never afraid to do our part.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I appreciate the lady having made her speech, but my people landed in this country at Jamestown in 1635 and they have been taught from that time until today that women are to be revered and protected and not to fight our country's battles.

Mr. WORLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. WORLEY. After all, this is not a question that concerns the patriotism or bravery of WAVES, is it?

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Absolutely not. It is something we are trying to preserve, the sanctity of the American home. After this war thousands of dads will look back through the years and remember a curly headed baby boy that once crawled across their kitchen floor, and who sacrificed his life upon the battlefields of Europe in this fight for freedom. There will be crepe on a million doors in America before this war is won, but I do not want one to be placed in memory of an American girl that had to face an enemy because some man stayed home.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, of course I appreciate the futility of attempting to defeat any legislation which the very able gentleman from Georgia, the distinguished chairman of this committee, sponsors. It seems to be an unwritten rule that because of the very high respect, exceptional ability, and the fair way in which he presents legislation, that the House just as a matter of course says, "When bills come from his committee we must take them." I have heretofore with some misgiving, and I may say frankly against my better judgment, supported every one of these measures so far which have set up and made effective these so-called women's auxiliaries to the different branches of our armed forces. I say I have done so with some misgivings. Some of us were rather skeptical about some of these bills as they came up from time to time, but we were assured as the legislation progressed that it was only for the purpose of assisting our armed forces in this country and to make available men for combat duty, who otherwise would be retained here in the service.

Mr. GRANGER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I am sorry. I do not have time. But like many other things we see now just what some of us were apprehensive of at the time the original bill was passed, that they would soon be endeavoring to send them overseas to do the fighting alongside of the men. I observe the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts is shaking her head, as if to say "No," but that is exactly what this legislation provides for. Not only that, in another section of this bill, if it is passed, as we take these women into the Army, their men are entitled to the same allowances and allotments now provided for the dependent wives of our fighting soldiers.

Pass this legislation and their husbands at home are entitled to allowances as now provided by other legislation. Just where are we going to stop this thing? My friend from New York said that I was just a little too old-fashioned. Well, it may be I am old fashioned, but I think I can speak without prejudice because in my house there are four boys and three girls. Two of the boys are in the Army now. Of course, no one contends the boys are more patriotic than the girls. That is not the point. No one questions the patriotism of the women of America. Some of us do question the valor of having them do our fighting while we stay home and receive allotments from Uncle Sam. I certainly take issue with the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. Luce] in the appraisal she has made. And may I say to her: Yes; our women have been fighting women, too, but they fought on the home front and believe it is just as patriotic and just as important to keep the home intact, and maintain the hearthstone and fireside, as it is to put on a uniform. They still think that the old American custom of letting their men go to the front to do the fighting is a pretty good one.

That is what we ought to do in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker, having resumed the chair, Mr. KILDAY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 1364, to amend the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, as amended, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1114. An act to revive and reenact an act approved June 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 947), as amended, authorizing construction of a toll bridge across the Columbia River, at or near Astoria, Oreg.; and

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the House of Representatives from April 22 to May 3, 1943.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 414. An act for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight;

S. 832. An act relating to the sale of horse meat or food products thereof in the District of Columbia; and

S. J. Res. 47. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee to carry out under the general direction of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson appropriate exercises and activities in recognition of the services and contributions of Thomas Jefferson to the farmers and the agriculture of the Nation.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1936. An act to provide for the expansion of facilities for hospitalization of dependents of naval and Marine Corps personnel, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2281. An act to provide for the issuance of a device in recognition of the services of merchant sailors; and

H. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 120 days.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 991. An act to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund may be exercised

#### RESIGNATION FROM BOARD OF VISITORS TO COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following resignation.

The Clerk read as follows:

APRIL 22, 1943.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Due to the necessity that I go to Nebraska on official business during the recess of the House I find it will be impossible for me to attend to the business of the official Board of Visitors of the Coast Guard Academy. For that reason I tender my resignation as a member of the board.

Very sincerely yours,

KARL STEFAN.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

#### APPOINTMENT TO BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 183, Seventy-sixth Congress, the Chair appoints as a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE] to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

#### THE TAX BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Doughton] may have until midnight tonight to introduce a tax bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORITY TO COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS TO FILE BILLS DURING RECESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House the Committee on Ways and Means may have authority to file reports on bills or joint resolutions ordered reported by that committee and that such reports be referred to the appropriate calendars of the House and ordered printed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORITY TO SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House that the Clerk of the House be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolution passed by the two Houses and duly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF THE BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION ACT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table House Joint Resolution 133 to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 120 days, with Senate amendments and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 1, lines 5 and 6, strike out "August 24" and insert "May 24."

Page 1, line 16, strike out "August 23" and insert "May 23."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 30 days."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein an article written by Gould Lincoln in the Washington Star.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an editorial from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of April 16.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McGRANERY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter from the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in two instances in the Record, and to include an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. McGRANERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include an address by the Honorable Francis Biddle before the Swedish Colonial Society at Philadelphia, Pa., on Saturday, April 10, 1943.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McGRANERY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a speech I delivered on last Saturday at a meeting for the protection of the foreign-born.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO]?

There was no objection.

(Mr. CURTIS and Mr. LARCADE asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Record.)

(Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. SIKES asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. KLEIN] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and to include a letter addressed to him.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRADLEY]?

There was no objection.

#### PAYMENT OF OVERTIME COMPENSATION TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the action by which H. R. 1860 was on yesterday rejected.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to enter the motion.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, then I withdraw the point of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY]?

There was no objection.



## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a letter from a friend.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous special order, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SATTERFIELD] is recognized for 30 minutes.

## RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will in a few days engage the attention of the House. This measure expires on June 12 and the question recurs as to whether it shall be extended for another 3-year period.

Tariff has played an important part in the economic development of the United States. Deeply seated in our traditions, it is easily the oldest and one of the most important political issues in our history.

If this Congress decides to treat tariff as a political issue we shall have the same controversies which prevailed in 1940, when a spirited attempt was made to defeat the resolution extending the operation of the act. Efforts will be made again to require the same ratification for future trade pacts as are accorded treaties, and if such a course is followed we shall have a complete end to the trade-agreements program. Since ratification of a treaty—in which class the agreements would be placed—requires a two-thirds majority, any tariff lobby which could log-roll with other blocs to make up a one-third vote would be able to stop the inauguration of a trade pact. Some gentlemen will raise once again the point that the act is clearly unconstitutional, despite the fact that the courts have repeatedly upheld the delegation of authority such as is given to the State Department to negotiate these agreements under the executive power to raise or lower tariffs 50 percent. There is every indication that opponents of the measure will be stronger than they have been since 1934, when the law was first enacted. A large number of those who are in opposition are disciples of economic isolation. They feel that this country is self-sustaining, that Americans can provide for each other all the things they need.

Those who are proponents of the act occupy a position of great advantage. To support their advocacy of trade agreements they can cite with telling effect the unhappy experience of not only the United States but the rest of the world as well during those distressing years from 1929 to 1934, inclusive. It was in that period that the basis for international misunderstanding was largely laid—when Fascist mobs were kept from storming the Chamber of Deputies in France only by force, when Germany was in her early beginnings of rearming, and when in a little while the world was to be given a surprise that somehow, sadly enough, did not quite surprise: The tearing up of the Versailles Treaty and the occupation of the Rhineland. In

those days the radio, newspapers, periodicals, and special writers were busily engaged in telling the people of this country the story of tariff barriers. Press and radio were, with great care, explaining to the citizenry of this country the reasons for retaliatory tariffs. I venture the assertion that never were Americans more conversant with the subject of tariff than they were during this period. The Halls of Congress rang with denunciation and approval of the Hawley-Smoot bill, and nations beyond the seas kept pace with the gait of tariff schedules imposed by the United States upon their products. With each advancing tariff barrier here at home against importation, we found an accompanying barrier overseas, which always somehow contrived to be a little higher—until retaliation was the controlling passion of that unhappy era.

Permit me to give just two examples:

In those days truck producers in Florida, Alabama, and southern Georgia were growing tomatoes through the winter months. This was a money crop, and trade with Canada covering a number of years had made the venture exceedingly lucrative. The lack of trade agreements or the failure to employ some other tariff system than that which was in effect lost that market. Despite the fact that Canadians were fond of a red and ripe tomato in the heart of winter, the spirit of retaliation, induced by our lack of vision and the erection of tariff barriers against the importation of Canadian goods, brought about a situation wherein our southern farmers soon learned the startling fact that the costs to transfer a carload of tomatoes across the Canadian line were nearly as much as their selling price.

Overseas American automobile plants had been built in distant countries where these vehicles could be manufactured within those countries and thus avoid the rigors of retaliatory tariffs. The condition was so intolerable that something had to be done.

Experience has taught us that in this country the difference between prosperity and a depressed economic front is clearly shown when great quantities of goods and agricultural products are not exported. To enrich us our surpluses must be disposed of. Our foreign markets were rapidly disappearing, and to increase them we passed, in 1934, this act.

Those who favor trade agreements have another position of advantage, for they may vouch the record. Our foreign trade in 1929 was \$9,640,000,000; in 1932 it had fallen to \$2,934,000,000. Between these years foreign trade dropped nearly 70 percent, national income 43 percent, cash farm income 58 percent, wages and salaries in manufacturing industries 53 percent. In 1933 our total exports had fallen to \$1,675,000,000; in 1937, 3 years after the first enactment of the trade agreements measure, they had risen to \$3,349,000,000. In the same period our imports rose from \$1,447,000,000 to \$3,083,000,000.

Thus the issue is sharply drawn. Shall we return to a strict economic nationalism, and thus begin to lay the

ground work for another war, or shall we continue a program which has proven itself in an unbalanced world? We have had 8 years of trade agreements. Shall we now demolish a system which has been directly responsible for the disappearance of barriers to trade and for the appearance of understanding in the field of trade?

Perhaps it is as easy to misread history as it is being made as it is to misinterpret the chronicles of a more distant past. Some of us are surely misreading history when we say that these trade agreements were a contributing factor in bringing Germany to her decision to make war upon us. On the evening of March 10 last, the German radio undertook to tell the American people to forget about the Trade Agreements Act. If I had ever entertained any doubts as to the soundness and effectiveness of this combination of policy and method, such a statement from our enemies would immediately resolve my doubts in favor of such a program. I can well understand the attitude of some of my colleagues who cling tenaciously to some past theory of tariff, for I am not prone to leave well-trodden paths and to adventure in untried fields. But the breaking down of isolation is so complete and lasting that we must remember that during the last 50 years the world has undergone far-reaching changes which have outmoded formulas which were simple and effective in the Victorian era.

Our future tariffs must protect us, but that protection is needed now on a front so wide that those who sat here in this body at the turn of the century would be amazed could they envision the changes which the turn of events in the world has brought about. Future tariffs must be an earnest of the sincerity of our announced program as set out in article VII of our Mutual Aid Agreement with the United Kingdom, entered into on the 23d day of February 1942, wherein the following stipulation is to be found:

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom in return for aid furnished under the act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples: to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the joint declaration made on August 12, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

The smaller the export market for our goods the greater becomes the problem of idle capacity and idle men, bringing with it the demand for increased Government intervention. I do not believe

that Members will disagree with that statement. To establish a healthy foreign trade it is necessary to maintain a proper balance between exports and imports. To have a healthy foreign trade and a healthy domestic economy we must be willing and anxious to receive goods and services in exchange for exports. We shall be looking for markets when the fighting stops. Discrimination against our products and tariffs walls are the last thing we wish to encounter as we undertake the Herculean task of post-war reconstruction.

I shall never forget the words of Mr. Hoover as he spoke to the farmers out in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1932. He said:

The very basis of safety to American agriculture is the protective tariff on American farm products.

There is no disposition to criticize that statement, but the irony of it was that at the moment of his speaking wheat was bringing 52 cents a bushel and hogs 4 cents a pound. He forgot—and I am sure that many of his hearers forgot—that what the farmer or any producer wants is not a protected market but an adequate market. And the farmers' market had never become a protected one until it had been tethered so securely by the protective tariff that it was beyond any help from that quarter. In those days after the crash of the New York Stock Exchange in 1929, when there was a sudden cessation of American foreign loans, prices and production fell rapidly and the world entered upon a depression of unparalleled scope and intensity. Sagging currencies everywhere, together with our tariff barriers, led France to swat us with a quota system and Italy to tell the world that Italy would defend herself in her own way—she would make purchases only in those countries which bought her products. The British Commonwealth of Nations entered into certain trade pacts of preference with constituent units of the Commonwealth, and even the long, withered fingers of a dying League of Nations pointed in our direction as it made the charge that the Hawley-Smoot tariff had deepened the world depression.

By the time we got around to 1932 we had received, pressed down and overflowing, a good measure of all that we had been asking for. We found isolation an uncomfortable garment; it was lined with hair, and many were our irritations as we confidently began to enjoy it with the rest of the world. Free trade was dead; the night had come. It was not the end of the play, for another act remained to be performed. Shangri-La could not long remain an idyllic place, what with its citizens clad in hair suits which steadfastly resisted all efforts of the wearers to soften the texture of the inner lining. The more we tried to protect, the more uncomfortable we became, until at long last it dawned upon us—as citizens of a world where the impact of other peoples upon us and of our ideas upon other peoples were of inestimable importance to the development of civilization—that there must needs be a substitution of economic cooperation for economic warfare in our relations with

other countries if the way was to be opened to a healthy increase in our foreign trade as a whole. We realized as never before that foreign trade could not be a one-way proposition. We could not export unless we were willing to import, and we could do neither unless we were willing to give as well as receive.

These lines in Maxwell Anderson's play *Valley Forge* come to mind:

There are some men who lift the age they inhabit \* \* \* till all men walk on higher ground in that lifetime.

If then the trade agreements program has proven a contribution to such an end, and I think it has, we owe a debt of gratitude to one who was the first to recognize the fact that the hundred years' war between free trade and protective tariffs was over and that something else was badly needed to take their places. For 30 years Mr. Cordell Hull has with unrelenting patience and tenacity pursued the idea that the United States policy of big tariff worked a grave injustice upon our Nation as a whole. For his vision and perseverance we are indebted.

I am for the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, and I am of the opinion that that amendment, other than the clarifying amendment, to the act will jeopardize the entire program. After the Hawley-Smoot Act it used to be said—and, I submit, with very good reason—that a legislative assembly was incapable of writing a sound tariff law. Congress has followed the wisest course since 1934. Tariffs have become so complicated that tariff making is a task for experts. It would be humanly impossible for Congress or a congressional committee—considering their many tasks—to examine all the details that must be studied. The act introduces flexibility into the system which it lacked heretofore.

No longer ago than February of this year the Honorable Herbert Morrison, the British Home Secretary, made this significant statement:

It is as certain as daylight that, at the end of the old road of economic nationalism, there lies one more bitter and bloody lesson for humanity by one more period of poverty and depression \* \* \* where there could be enrichment and prosperity. International trade on a nationalist, competitive basis is economic war \* \* \* economic war leads to military war; attempts at economic domination will be resisted like attempts at military domination, and will divide the world into warring camps.

The earlier post-war years will bring us stringencies and shortages, but beyond that belt a favorable and bright future awaits us—provided we can dispel the dark shadow of an aggressive economic nationalism. What is needed now is prevention and not correction later. Trade agreements offer the only solution.

Those of us who must carry the full responsibility of the acceptance or rejection of reciprocal trade agreements must weigh the advantages or the disadvantages from the viewpoint of the Nation as a whole. We have never been able to devise a tax plan, not even in the days of colonial tariffs, which were chiefly for revenue, which avoided inequities and

did not require correction and adjustment. There is, however, a direct relationship between the prosperity of one section of the country and that of the country as a whole. Foreign trade is an important factor in the prosperity of my State. Total exports originating in Virginia fell from \$101,135,000 to \$45,015,000 between 1929 and 1933. As the demands for Virginia products declined, prices fell, and purchasing power throughout the State was reduced. The total income of individuals in Virginia fell from \$996,000,000 in 1929 to \$337,000,000 in 1932, and cash farm income declined from \$169,000,000 to \$70,000,000 between the same 2 years. Your State needs foreign markets for the products of its mines, its farms, forests, and its factories.

Tobacco and its byproducts, apples, textiles, and their manufactures, lumber and wood manufactures, and paper products are examples of the important products of Virginia for which expanded and more stable market outlets have been obtained in trade agreements.

Growers and manufacturers of tobacco benefit from the concessions obtained in agreements with 11 countries, including reductions in duties or other mitigations in customs treatment by 5 countries. In addition, through the agreement with the United Kingdom, 16 colonies reduced the margin of Empire preference on many types of tobacco. Producers of fruits and vegetables in my State have benefited from the concessions obtained in agreements with 25 countries for fruits and preparations and in 21 countries for vegetables and preparations. Of particular interest to Virginia farmers and exporters are concessions obtained in trade agreements with 20 countries for fresh apples, and with 8 countries for dried apples, and with 11 countries for fresh or canned tomatoes or tomato juice.

Among the important groups of concessions on these products are those obtained in the agreements with Canada and the United Kingdom. Canada lowered its duties and removed the 3-percent excise duty on a long list of fresh, canned, and dried fruits and vegetables, reduced the advanced valuations used in calculating regular and special duties, and reduced its in-season charges on fresh vegetables and fruits. The United Kingdom reduced or bound its duties on a wide range of vegetable and fruit products, and provided in the agreement for freer access to British colonial markets.

Textile-factory owners, workers, and exporters of Virginia benefit from concessions obtained in agreements with 17 countries for textile manufactures. These concessions include reductions in duty or other mitigations in customs treatment on cotton manufactures obtained in agreements with 8 countries, on silk manufactures in agreements with 9 countries, and on rayon manufactures in agreements with 4 countries.

Virginia's producers of timber and wooden manufactures benefit from expanded foreign markets resulting from the concessions obtained in agreements with 17 countries. On various kinds of lumber and timber, 12 countries reduced their duties or granted other mitigations



in tariff treatment, and 5 countries bound the existing duties against increase. Five countries reduced the duties or granted other mitigations in tariff treatment and 6 countries bound the duties on certain wooden manufactures. In addition, through the agreement with the United Kingdom, the margin of Empire preference was reduced by 9 colonies, 6 of which are in the West Indies area.

Manufacturers and exporters of paper and paper products benefit from the concessions obtained in trade agreements with 14 countries, 12 of which reduced the rates of duty or modified other trade barriers.

In addition to the direct concessions obtained, there is a most-favored-nation provision in each trade agreement which automatically extends to American products reductions or limitations on tariff rates granted by the agreement country to countries other than the United States. For example, lower tariff rates on some 600 items formerly extended by Canada to France but not to the United States, now apply also to American commodities. Among these Virginia benefits from reductions on oysters, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, jams, jellies, peanut butter, textiles and manufactures.

Eight years ago we took the right fork in the road. There is no rhyme nor reason for us to retrace our steps. We have adopted a policy and set up a method of dealing with the tariff situation which reiterate the principles of international cooperation enunciated so clearly in the lend-lease agreements. We have found it unprofitable to withdraw into our shells. We must do our best to make terms with other governments to get along in a bitter world. We must avail ourselves of all the advantages that mutual understanding can engender. We have promised to promote mutually advantageous relations directed to the expansion of production and the exchange of goods, and to avoid discrimination. To fulfill that promise requires of us statesmanship of a high order, it requires fortitude and understanding on the part of the people of the United States. Thus far, as a people whose lives are dedicated to freedom, we have demonstrated to the peoples of the earth that we are more than ready to assume our responsibilities in time of war. We cannot afford to follow a course which our friends elsewhere in the world will regard as a clear indication that we are unwilling to carry our share of the burden when peace comes again.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. GEARHART, for 3 weeks, on account of the illness of his mother.

To Mr. ELLSWORTH, for April 22, on account of official business.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a letter from the secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 159. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez;

H. R. 401. An act for the relief of James W. Kelly;

H. R. 576. An act for the relief of Mary Lynn Morrow, Mrs. W. A. Jones, and the estates of Maurice Jones and Mrs. Avis McDonald;

H. R. 944. An act for the relief of Douglas R. Muther;

H. R. 951. An act for the relief of W. Harold Shackelford;

H. R. 1162. An act for the relief of R. E. Cotton Co.;

H. R. 1219. An act for the relief of Fred Taylor;

H. R. 1238. An act for the relief of Mrs. Charles J. Bair;

H. R. 1522. An act for the relief of Morton Fiedler;

H. R. 1583. An act for the relief of Reuben T. Little;

H. R. 1597. An act for the relief of Joseph Spear;

H. R. 1627. An act for the relief of Vida B. Rogers;

H. R. 1792. An act for the relief of Arthur G. Klein;

H. R. 1845. An act for the relief of the estate of Ted Vaughan, deceased;

H. R. 1893. An act for the relief of George H. Crow;

H. R. 2020. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2238. An act to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto;

H. R. 2312. An act for the relief of Everett A. Alden, Robert Bruce, Edgar C. Faris, Jr., Kathryn W. Ross, Charles L. Rust, and Frederick C. Wright; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to authorize the refund by the War Shipping Administrator of certain freights for transportation on frustrated voyages.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President for his approval bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 159. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Juan Ramirez;

H. R. 401. An act for the relief of James W. Kelly;

H. R. 576. An act for the relief of Mary Lynn Morrow, Mrs. W. A. Jones, and the estates of Maurice Jones and Mrs. Avis McDonald;

H. R. 944. An act for the relief of Douglas R. Muther;

H. R. 951. An act for the relief of W. Harold Shackelford;

H. R. 1162. An act for the relief of R. E. Cotton Co.;

H. R. 1219. An act for the relief of Fred Taylor;

H. R. 1238. An act for the relief of Mrs. Charles J. Bair;

H. R. 1522. An act for the relief of Morton Fiedler;

H. R. 1583. An act for the relief of Reuben T. Little;

H. R. 1597. An act for the relief of Joseph Spear;

H. R. 1627. An act for the relief of Vida B. Rogers;

H. R. 1792. An act for the relief of Arthur G. Klein;

H. R. 1845. An act for the relief of the estate of Ted Vaughan, deceased;

H. R. 1893. An act for the relief of George H. Crow;

H. R. 2020. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the purpose of further regulating interstate and foreign commerce in tobacco, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2238. An act to authorize the return to private ownership of certain vessels formerly used or suitable for use in the fisheries or industries related thereto;

H. R. 2312. An act for the relief of Everett A. Alden, Robert Bruce, Edgar C. Faris, Jr., Kathryn W. Ross, Charles L. Rust, and Frederick C. Wright;

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to authorize the refund by the War Shipping Administrator of certain freights for transportation on frustrated voyages; and

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution No. 20, the House adjourned until Monday, May 3, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

There will be a public meeting of the Committee on Invalid Pensions at 10:30 a. m. in the committee room, 247 House Office Building, on Thursday, May 6, to consider H. R. 85, a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes," and H. R. 1905, a bill to liberalize the provisions of existing laws governing the granting of service pensions to certain soldiers and widows of deceased soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

As advised in notice of March 10, 1943, Congressman BATES of Massachusetts, patron of the bill H. R. 1766, upon which hearings were scheduled on April 8, 1943, is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs and of a subcommittee of that committee which has arranged a schedule of hearings throughout the country, which will compel Congressman BATES of Massachusetts to be absent from Washington on April 8 and also April 15.

The chairman of the committee and the Commissioner of Fisheries will be out of town on intervening dates which will necessitate a further postponement of the hearing until May 13, 1943. You are

hereby notified that the hearings scheduled for April 8, and postponed until April 15, have been postponed to May 13, 1943, at 10 a. m., at which time the hearings will follow.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

354. A letter from the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to suspend during the national emergency the application of sections 3114 and 3115 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, in cases of certain vessels; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

355. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army; to the Committee on Claims.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. H. R. 2468. A bill authorizing the assignment of personnel from departments or agencies in the executive branch of the Government to certain investigating committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 379). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 629. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Minnesota to such State for use for park, recreational, or wildlife-refugee purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 380). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 555. An act for the relief of Almos W. Glasgow; without amendment (Rept. No. 382). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 717. An act for the relief of Cinda J. Short; without amendment (Rept. No. 383). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 671. An act for the relief of Charles Francis Fessenden; without amendment (Rept. No. 384). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 684. An act for the relief of Lt. M. V. Daven; without amendment (Rept. No. 385). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 839. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear,

determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Etta Houser Freeman; without amendment (Rept. No. 386). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 376. An act for the relief of C. Y. Webb; without amendment (Rept. No. 387). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PATTON: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1335. A bill to provide for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decisions of the Court of Claims in two suits instituted by H. B. Nelson (doing business as the H. B. Nelson Construction Co.); without amendment (Rept. No. 388). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2454. A bill for the relief of William C. Reese; without amendment (Rept. No. 389). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2415. A bill for the relief of Julia Peterson Mills; without amendment (Rept. No. 390). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARSON of Ohio: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1602. A bill for the relief of Robert N. Bickert with amendment (Rept. No. 391). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 215. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo H. Froman; without amendment (Rept. No. 392). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1518. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bessie Pike and Mrs. Estelle Rosenfeld; with amendment (Rept. No. 293). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 925. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mathew C. Cowley, deceased, and the estate of Louisa Cowley, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 394). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1889. A bill for the relief of Andrew Williams; with amendment (Rept. No. 395). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1222. A bill for the relief of Jacob Wolozin; with amendment (Rept. No. 396). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1375. A bill for the relief of the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation; with amendment (Rept. No. 397). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. KEOGH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 563. A bill for the relief of Joe Koor; with amendment (Rept. No. 398). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CARSON of Ohio: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1313. A bill for the relief of Delores Lewis; with amendment (Rept. No. 399). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2528. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Christoffer Hannevig, through his trustee in bankruptcy, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 400). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### ADVERSE REPORTS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. Res. 185. Resolution requesting the President to transmit information with respect to approval or disapproval of priority applications (Rept. No. 381). Laid on the table.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 2561. A bill to amend section 12B of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, relating to the insurance of deposits of public funds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 2562. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey to the State hospital at Goldsboro, Goldsboro, N. C., a certain tract of land, situated in Wayne County, N. C.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 2563. A bill to establish an Army Agricultural Corps for service in the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORMAN:

H. R. 2564. A bill for the relief of the allottees and their heirs holding allotments in the Quinault Indian Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 2565. A bill to establish the salary of firefighters in the employ of the War Department of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 2566. A bill authorizing the dredging of the boat basin at the mouth of the Apalachicola River at Apalachicola, Fla.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 2567. A bill to create a temporary national hospital survey; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2568. A bill to improve practices of Government procurement agencies with regard to cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEICHEL of Ohio:

H. R. 2569. A bill relating to checking and quarterly payment of appropriations to the executive branch of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:

H. R. 2570. A bill to provide for the current payment of the individual income tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 2571. A bill to grant certain persons an opportunity to ascertain whether or not they are physically qualified for military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. Res. 220. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to investigate the program of the Federal Board of Hospitalization with the view of determining whether such program is being carried forth efficiently and expeditiously to meet the requirements for medical, tuberculosis, and mental hospitalization for the wounded and sick veterans of the global war; to the Committee on Rules.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ARENDS:

H. R. 2572. A bill relating to the status of Oswald K. Yeager on the retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUSBEY:

H. R. 2573. A bill for the relief of Theodore C. Gault; to the Committee on Claims.



By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 2574. A bill for the relief of the Pittman Bros. Construction Co., a partnership, T. A. Pittman, president; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 2575. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGRANERY:

H. R. 2576. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine and render judgment for any losses suffered by Duffy Bros., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

620. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 89 citizens of Lawrence County, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of mobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

621. Also, petition of 59 members of the Plain Grove United Presbyterian Church, Lawrence County, Pa., urging the passage of House bill 2082, introduced by Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON, of South Carolina, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of mobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

622. By Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Petition of Jannie E. Van Horn, president, Women's Auxiliary to Des Moines Post, No. 738, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and 50 other members of the same organization, urging Congress to support House bills 801 and 1744; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

623. By Mr. KEARNEY: Petition of Frank L. Wagner and 49 other residents of Schenectady, N. Y., urging passage of House bill 2082, because of its enactment untold amounts of money, food materials, coal, iron, rubber, gasoline, and shipping space will be conserved, and a large percentage of the cause of absenteeism in war plants will be eliminated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

624. Also, petitions signed by Harold Brown and 117 other residents of Gloversville, N. Y., petitioning the Congress of the United States to pass House bill 2082, introduced by the Honorable JOSEPH BRYSON, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of necessary materials for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of mobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

625. Also, petition signed by Mabel E. Schuh and 21 other residents of Gloversville, N. Y., urging that House bill 2082 be enacted, whereby untold amounts of money, food materials, coal, iron, rubber, gasoline, and shipping space will be conserved and a large percentage of the cause of absenteeism in war plants will be eliminated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

626. Also, petition signed by Henry L. Amos and 49 other residents of Gloversville and Johnstown, N. Y., urging that House bill

2082 be enacted, whereby untold amounts of money, food materials, coal, iron, rubber, gasoline, and shipping space will be conserved and a large percentage of the cause of absenteeism in war plants will be eliminated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

627. By Mr. LEFEVRE: Petition of sundry citizens of Greene County and Columbia County, State of New York, petitioning the Congress to enact into law House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of mobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

628. By Mr. LANE: Resolution adopted by the Lawrence Central Labor Union, of Lawrence, Mass., requesting a congressional investigation of the activities of Capt. Edward V. Rickenbaker; to the Committee on Rules.

629. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of the Legislature of California regarding Senate Joint Resolution No. 20, memorializing Congress to extend the effective date of the act providing for suspension of assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including Alaska, to July 1, 1944; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

## SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1943

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of the living, and of the living dead: From the beauty of the lilies, in the afterglow of Easter we come girding ourselves with its deathless message as we take up our daily tasks again, "feeling through all this earthly dress bright shoots of everlastingness." In our own risen lives, seeking those things which are above, enable us to challenge with the conquering truth of Easter all tyrants who, denying it, deal in war and death and chains and who suppress, exploit, and degrade the holy temple of human personality. Steady our hearts and steel our wills to pay the price for its coming, knowing there is no way to dawn except by dark, no way to light except by night, no way to Easter except by Calvary.

Make us worthy of those who day by day are making the supreme sacrifice that the flag of our dear country may become a symbol of peace on earth and of the brotherhood of man. May we face whatever the future holds, calm and confident in the assurance that—

"There lives the beauty that man cannot kill,

Yea, that shall kill all ugliness at last;

And Christ in love's white vesture moveth still among us.

May we hold that faith, and hold it fast."

Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 22, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE DURING ADJOURNMENT—ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Under authority of the order of the 22d instant,

During the last adjournment of the Senate a message was received from the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Senate stating that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 113) to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of 30 days, and also that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution, and it was signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. THOMAS of Utah).

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

#### SENATOR McNARY'S STATEMENT ON EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask that a statement made by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNary] endorsing renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act with an amendment to empower Congress to veto any trade treaty by a majority vote within 60 days be printed in the Record. I heartily approve the stand of the Senator from Oregon on this matter, and I believe it reflects the overwhelming sentiment of the Middle West, particularly the great farming population.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

I read with surprise and disapproval the statement of some of the New Deal leaders that the war effort of the United Nations might crack if Congress changed one word in the present Trade Agreements Act.

That implication is unworthy of our allies. We have been told, and many of us believe, that they are fighting to liberate mankind. Therefore, it is inconceivable that Russia, England, and China would desert us and their high objectives because the people of America, speaking through the Congress, ask that the trade agreements be ratified before becoming effective.

A sound and sane argument can be made for the present renewal of the act, and for that reason I am persuaded that an extension of the act, with a slight modification, is desirable. It may be argued that it is distinctly undemocratic to prohibit Congress from expressing the popular will. Consequently, an amendment might well be written into the resolution to extend the act giving Congress the right to veto by a majority vote any treaty within 60 days following its submission.

If an agreement of that kind could be reached with the State Department, it is my opinion that the act would be extended with the absence of prolonged political debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communications and letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (S. Doc. No. 31)

A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a supplemental